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HANDBOOK OF YUGOSLAV POPULATION STATISTICS

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Handbook of Yugoslav Population Statistics.

December 1945

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PREFACE AND SUMMARY

At this writing it seems probable that there will be Allied military operations in Yugoslavia, and that, during and after the war, military and civilian agencies of the Allied governments will be engaged in rehabilitation activities and in advising on civil affairs. It will be essential for Americans in these occupations not only to understand the confusing regional terminology of Yugoslav geography and administration, which reflects the vicissitudes of many hundred years, but also to have readily available information as accurate as possible on the distribution of the population by region, religion, mother tongue, and nationality. No study has yet been produced which provides a satisfactory guide to Yugoslav population problems, which are among the most complex in Europe. It is hoped that this report, to which supplements will be issued as desirable, may fill this need.

An introductory section with maps is designed to acquaint the reader with the various Yugoslav geographical and administrative divisions, with the historical background of each system of division, and with the problems posed by Yugoslav official population statistics. A second section analyzes these official statistics in detail, using them as the basis for further estimates, and commenting upon and elucidating in the text figures given in their tables. This section contains the most fundamental facts about the population of Yugoslavia, most of which are still generally true. Because of the movements of population, however, from, to, and within Yugoslavia under Axis occupation, some of this basic data has been greatly modified. A third section therefore is designed to present in tabular and textual form what is known about these Yugoslav population changes since the War. In addition, an index of place names will enable the reader to find at once the population of any given district (Srez), and to locate it on the map.

HANDBOOK OF YUGOSLAV POPULATIONS STATISTICS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Geographic and Administrative Divisions of Yugoslavia

1. The Traditional Historical Provinces of Yugoslavia. (Map No. 1) The Historical provinces of Yugoslavia were abolished in 1929 by the Yugoslav Government in order to erase the provincial loyalties and to establish a uniform administrative system in a strongly centralized country. This policy failed, and the various national groups began to clamor for the restoration of the old provinces and for a decentralized and federalized Yugoslavia, giving the local governments a great deal of autonomy. Croat pressure on the Government was strong enough to win for the Croats an autonomous Croatian Banovina in August 1939, reaffirmed on the eve of the Axis invasion, and after the defeat of Yugoslavia by a Jerusalem Declaration of 5 May 1941. This was to have been the beginning of a reorganization of Yugoslavia on a federal basis. Some Serbs and Moslems always refused to accept the Croatian Banovina because Bosnia and Herzegovina had been partitioned in order to satisfy Croat demands although these were preponderantly Orthodox and Moslem provinces.

Although the 1931 statistics are all given by Banovinas, in the text of this study reference is frequently made to the traditional provinces because the provinces provide a clearer picture of the national and religious distribution. The banovinas were artificial divisions at best, and the provinces are much better known to the outside world.

2. The 1929 Division by Banovinas. (Map No. 2) In 1929 Yugoslavia was divided into nine banovinas, and the Belgrade Prefecture. A banovinal governor, or ban was appointed for each banovina by the Minister of Interior. The ban, with the assistance of the banovinal council (banovinsko vijece) administered banovinal affairs: transportation, sanitation, public order, agriculture, forestry, etc.

Each banovina was subdivided into districts (srez), headed by prefects (sreski nacelnik, or poglavar) appointed by the Minister of Interior, and responsible to the ban. The district prefect was responsible for district affairs -- roads, security (police and gendarmerie), forestry, sanitation, agriculture, the control of monopolistic tendencies, etc.

The districts were further subdivided into communes and municipalities. These were headed by a mayor (knez, pretsjednik opstine, etc.), who, with the exception of few larger cities was elected by the people and administered communal affairs with the assistance of councillors (vijecnik). The municipal or communal administration was in charge of purely local matters: fire, sanitation, improvements, utilities, etc. The Mayor of Belgrade was appointed by the Minister of Interior, and so were Mayors of banovinal capital cities, so that the central government could control the political situation in larger cities.

It is significant that the smallest and the most numerous administrative units -- commune and municipalities -- are

traditionally democratic. The central government frequently changed regional, provincial, and district zones and administrators, but seldom dared introduce changes affecting the commune and municipality. Even the Axis, in spite of the general territorial butchery inflicted on Yugoslavia, has for the most part respected the communal, municipal, and even the district zones. These have simply been absorbed into the administrative system of the Axis, and the Axis partition of Yugoslavia generally follows the former district and communal borders.

The districts and the communes are deeply and traditionally rooted in the lives of the local population. There were in pre-war Yugoslavia a total of 4,645 communes (opstina) 378 districts (srez) and 27,358 inhabited places. According to banovinas these were divided as follows: 1/

Banovina	Districts & Autonomous Cities	Commune	Inhabited Places	Total Population
Dravska	29	1069	5391	1,144,298
Drinska	37	447	2852	1,534,739
Dunavska	61	811	1180	2,387,295
Moravska	40	771	1989	1,435,584
Primorska	21	103	1553	901,660
Savska	87	537	6877	2,704,383
Vardarska	44	453	3169	1,574,243
Vrbaska	24	169	1474	1,037,382
Zetska	32	282	2870	925,516
Beograd Area	3	3	3	288,938
Total	378	4,645	27,266	13,934,038

There were also in the Dravska, Savska, and Dunavska banovinas thirty-three so-called autonomous cities, a survival from Austro-Hungarian days. The autonomy of these cities was respected, but checked in some respects (especially, financial). These autonomous cities also had a unique form of local administration including a Senate and Council, which, however, were appointed by the Belgrade government. These cities were as follows:

Ljubljana, Maribor, Ptuj, Celj, (Dravska Banovina) Bakar, Bjelovar, Varazdin, Vinkovci, Virovitica, Vukovar, Zagreb, Karlovac, Koprivnica, Krizevci, Novo Gradiska, Osije, Petrinje, Senj, Sisak, Slavonska Pozega, Slavonski Brod, Susak (Savska Banovina) Bela Crkeva, Velika Kikinda, Ursuc, Novi Sad, Petrograd, Senta, Sombor, Sremski Karlovaci, Sremska Mitrovica, Stara Kanjiza (Dunavska Banovina).

The Prefecture of Belgrade (Map No. 2). In 1929 the so called Prefecture of Belgrade was created. This included, in addition to the City of Belgrade, several nearby villages. The Prefecture also included the City of Zemun, an important river port and center for the aircraft industry. The Prefect of Belgrade was appointed by the Ministry of the Interior, and enjoyed the powers of a Ban.

1/ Resultats definitifs... (1931), p. VIII.

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HISTORICAL PROVINCES OF YUGOSLAVIA

MAP NO. 2720
14 OCTOBER 1943

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PROVISIONAL EDITION

YUGOSLAVIA
PROVINCES AND BANOVINAS

BOUNDARIES
BANOVINA
PROVINCE
(Province names are shown in red.)
INTERNATIONAL
(March, 1941)

AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
GREECE
ALBANIA
ITALY
SLOVENIA
Ljubljana
DRAVSKA
Zagreb
CROATIA
SAVSKA
Trieste
Fiume
ADRIATIC SEA
DUNAVSKA VOJVODINA
(BARANYA)
(BAČKA)
Novi Sad
SLAVONIA
(BANAT)
PREFECTURE OF BEOGRAD
BEOGRAD
SUMADIJSKA
Banja Luka
VRBASKA
BOSNIA
DRINSKA
Sarajevo
Zadar (Zara) (It.)
DALMATIA
PRIMORSKA
Split (Spalato)
HERZEGOVINA
MORAVSKA
Niš
SERBIA
ZETSKA
MONTENEGRO
Dubrovnik
Cetinje
Skoplje
VARDARSKA

12° 14° 16° 18° 20° 22° 24°
46° 44° 42°

0 50 100 150
MILES
0 50 100 150
KILOMETERS

PROVINCES Reliability Code: 2A-00-2
BANOVINAS Reliability Code: 1A-00-1

MAP NO. 2711
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YUGOSLAVIA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

SOURCE: KARTA ADMINISTRATIVNE PODELE, KRALJEVINE JUGOSLAVIJE, BEOGRAD, (1938?).

MAP NO. 2789
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GRAČAC, Savska C2
GRAČANICA, Vardarska D8
GRAČANICA, Vrbaska B5
GRADAČAC, Vrbaska B5
GROCKA, Dunavska B7
GRUBIŠNO POLJE, Savska A4
GRUZA, Dunavska C7, 8
HOMOLJE, Moravska C9
HVAR, Primorska D3
ILOK, Dunavska B6
IMOTSKI, Primorska D4
IRIG, Dunavska B7
ISTOK, Zetska D7
IVANEC, Savska A3
JABLANICA, Vardarska D9
JADAR, Drinska C6
JAJCE, Vrbaska C4
JAŠA TOMIĆ, Dunavska B8
JASENICA, Dunavska C8
JASTREBARSKO, Savska A2
KAČANIK, Vardarska E8
KACER, Dunavska C7
KAMNIK, Dravska A1
KARLOVAC, Savska B2
KASTAV, Savska B1
KAVADAR, Vardarska F9
KIČEVO, Vardarska F8
KLADANJ, Drinska C5
KLANJEC, Savska A2
KLJUČ, Moravska B9
KLJUČ, Vrbaska C3
KNIN, Primorska C3
KOČANE, Vardarska E9
KOČEVIJE, Dravska A1
KOLAŠIN, Zetska D6
KOLUBARA, Drinska C7
KOLUBARA, Dunavska C7
KONJICE, Dravska A2
KONJIC, Primorska C5
KOPAONIK, Moravska D8
KOPRIVNIKA, Savska A3
KORČULA, Primorska D3
KORENICA, Saeska B2
KOS. MITROVICA, Zetska D8
KOSANICA, Moravska D8
KOSMAJ, Dunavska C7
KRATOVO, Vardarska E9
KRIŽEVCI, Savska A3
KRIVA PALANKA, Vardarska E9
KRK, Savska B1
KRŠKO, Dravska A2
KRUŠEVO, Vardarska F8
KULA, Dunavska B6
KUTINA, Savska B3
LAB, Moravska D8
LAŠKO, Dravska A2
LEPENICA, Dunavska C8
LESKOVAC, Vardarska D9
LEVAC, Moravska C8
LITIJA, Dravska A1
LIVNO, Primorska C3, 4
LJUBIC, Drinska C7
LJUBINJE, Zetska D5
LJUBLJANA, Dravska A1
LJUBUŠKI, Primorska D4
LJUTOMER, Dravska A3
LUDBREG, Savska A3
LUZNICA, Moravska D9
MACVA, Drinska B6
MAGLAJ, Vrbaska C5
MAKARSKA, Primorska D4
MALES, Vardarska E10
MARIBOR, DESNI BREG, Dravska A2
MARIBOR, LEVNI BREG, Dravska A2
MASURICA, Vardarska D9
METKOVIĆ, Primorska D4
MILESEVA, Zetska D6
MLADENOVAC, Dunavska C7
MLAVA, Moravska C8
MORAVA, Dunavska C8
MORAVA, Moravska D8, 9
MORAVICA, Dunavska D7
MORIHOVO, Vardarska F9
MOSTAR, Primorska D4
MRKONJIĆ GRAD, Vrbaska C4
MURSKA SOBOTA, Dravska A3
NAŠICE, Savska B5
NEGOTIN, Moravska C9
NEGOTIN, Vardarska F9
NERODIMJLE, Vardarska E8
NEVESINJE, Zetska D5
NIKŠIĆ, Zetska D5, 6
NIŠ, Moravska D9
NIŠAVA, Moravska D10
NOVA GRADIŠKA, Savska B4
NOVA KANJIZA, Dunavska A7
NOVA VAROŠ, Zetska D7
NOVI BEČEJ, Dunavska A7
NOVI MAROF, Savska A3
NOVI NA MORU, Savska B1
NOVI SAD, Dunavska B6, 7
NOVO MESTO, Dravska A2
NOVSKA, Savska B4
ODŽACI, Dunavska B6
OGULIN, Savska B2
PARAĆIN, Moravska C8
PCINJA, Vardarska E9
PEĆ, Zetska D7
PERUŠIĆ, Savska B2
PETRINJA, Savska B3
PETROVGRAD, Dunavska B7
PISAROVINA, Savska A2, B3
PLJEVLJA, Zetska D6
POCERINA, Drinska B6
PODGORA, Vardarska E8
PODGORICA, Zetska E6
PODGORINA, Drinska C6
PODRIMA, Zetska E7
PODUNAVLJE, Dunavska C8
POLJANICA, Vardarska D9
POREC, Moravska C9
POREC, Vardarska E8
POSAVA TAMNAVA, Drinska C6
POSAVINA, Drinska C7
POSAVINA, Dunavska B7
POŽAREVAC, Dunavska B8
POŽEGA, Drinska C7
POŽEGA, Savska B4
PREGRADA, Savska A2
PREKO, Primorska C1, 2
PRELOG, Savska A3
PREŠEVO, Vardarska E9
PRESPA, Vardarska F8
PRIBOJ, Zetska D6
PRIJEDOR, Vrbaska B3
PRILEP, Vardarska F9
PRNJAVOR, Vrbaska B4
PROKUPLJE, Moravska D8
PROZOR, Primorska C4
PTUJ, Dravska A3
RAB, Savska B1
RACA, Drinska C6
RADJEVINA, Drinska C6
RADOVIŠTE, Vardarska E9
RADOVLJICA, Dravska A1
RAM, Dunavska B8
RASINA, Moravska D8
RAVANICA, Moravska C8
RAŽANJ, Moravska C8
RESAVA, Moravska C8
ROGATICA, Drinska C6
RUMA, Dunavska B7
SAMOBOR, Savska A2
SANSKI MOST, Vrbaska B3
SARAJEVO, Drinska C5
SAR-PLANINA, Vardarska E8
ŠAVNIK, Zetska D6
SENJ, Savska B1
SENTA, Dunavska A7
ŠIBENIK, Primorska C2
SID, Dunavska B6
SINJ, Primorska C3
SISAK, Savska B3
SJENICA, Zetska D7
ŠKOFJA LOKA, Dravska A1
SREM. KARLOVCI, Dunavska B7
SREM. MITROVICA, Dunavska B6
STARI BEČEJ, Dunavska A7
STARI PAZOVA, Dunavska B7
ŠTAVICA, Zetska D7
ŠTIP, Vardarska E9
STOLAC, Primorska D4
STRUGA, Vardarska F7
STRUMICA, Vardarska F10
STUDENICA, Zetska D7
SUBOTICA, Dunavska A6
SVRLIG, Moravska D9
SUŠAK, Savska B1
SVET. IVAN ZELINA, Savska A3
TAKOVO, Dunavska C7
TAMNAVA, Drinska C7
TEMNIC, Moravska C8
TEŠANJ, Vrbaska B5
TESLIĆ, Vrbaska C4
TIMOK, Moravska C9
TITEL, Dunavska B7
TRAVNIK, Drinska C4
TREBINJE, Zetska D5
TRNAVA, Drinska C7
TRSTENIK, Moravska C8
TUZLA, Drinska C5
UDBINA, Savska C2
UŽICE, Drinska C7
VALJEVO, Drinska C7
VALPOVO, Savska B5
VARAŽDIN, Savska A3
VELES, Vardarska E9
VELIKA GORICA, Savska A3
VELIKA KIKINDA, Dunavska A7
VINKOVCI, Savska B5
VIROVITICA, Savska A4
VIŠEGRAD, Drinska C6
VISOKO, Drinska C5
VLASENICA, Drinska C6
VLASOTINCE, Vardarska D9
VOJNIĆ, Savska B2
VRACAR, Dunavska B7
VRBOVSKO, Savska B2
VRGN MOST, Savska B2
VRŠAC, Dunavska B8
VUČITRN, Moravska D8
VUKOVAR, Savska B5
ŽABALJ, Dunavska B7
ZAGLAVAK, Moravska D9
ZAGREB, Savska A3
ZAJEČAR, Moravska C9
ZEGLIGOVO, Vardarska E9
ZEMUN, Dunavska B7
ZENICA, Drinska C5
ŽEPČE, Drinska C5
ZICA, Moravska C7
ZLATAR, Savska A3
ZLATIBOR, Dunavska C6
ZUPA, Moravska D8
ŽUPANJA, Savska B5, 6
ZVIZD, Moravska C9
ZVORNIK, Drinska C6

PROVISIONAL EDITION

MAP NO. III
RESTRICTED

YUGOSLAVIA
THE AUTONOMOUS CROATIAN (HRVATSKA) BANOVINA
(1939-1941)

0 50 100 150
MILES
0 50 100 150
KILOMETERS

Reliability Code 1A-00-1

AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
ITALY
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
YUGOSLAVIA
CROATIAN BANOVINA
ADRIATIC SEA
Zagreb
Fiume
Zadar (Zara) (It.)
Split (Spalato)
Kotor
BEOGRAD
14°
16°
18°
20°
22°
46°
44°
42°

MAP NO. 2712
OCTOBER 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

PROVISIONAL EDITION

MAP NO. VII
RESTRICTED

YUGOSLAVIA
POPULATION DENSITY

(Per square kilometer)

1931 CENSUS

BELOW 25	(65)	75-100	(194-260)
25-50	(65-130)	100-150	(260-390)
50-75	(130-194)	ABOVE 150	(390)

(65) Population per square mile

25 0 50 100 MILES

25 0 50 100 KILOMETERS

Reliability Code 2A--00-1

AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
ITALY
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
A D R I A T I C S E A

Maribor
Celje
Ljubljana
Zagreb
Karlovac
Subotica
Osijek
Novi Sad
Zemun
Pancevo
BEOGRAD
Kragujevac
Sarajevo
Niš
Skoplje
Bitolj
Zara (It.)
Split
BRAC
VIS
HVAR
KORČULA
LAGOSTA
MLJET
KRK

13° 14° 15° 16° 17° 18° 19° 20° 21° 22° 23° 24°
46° 45° 44° 43° 42° 41°

MAP NO. 2713
26 OCTOBER 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

3. The 1939 Autonomous Croatian Banovina. (Map No. 3). The Croatian Banovina was created in August 1939, from the former Savska, Primorska, and parts of Vrbaska, Drinska and Zetska banovinas. This act, as noted above, was not accepted by many Serbs or by the Yugoslav Moslems, because a large number of Serbs and Moslems was included in the new Croatia, and because the traditional Bosnian-Herzegovinan unity was destroyed. Nevertheless, the Banovina was considered a constitutional fait accompli: its existence was reaffirmed on the eve of the German invasion, and again in the so called Jerusalem Declaration of 4 May 1941. The Croats represented in the exiled Yugoslav government have been assured of its restoration, and oppose the extreme Croat nationalists at present in power who want as large a Croatia as possible, like the greater Serbia group which wants as large a Serbia as possible. But the Greater Serbs in the refugee government have consistently opposed the inclusion in the declaration of Yugoslav policy still under discussion of any reference to the Croatian Banovina. When the Ban of Croatia, Ivan Subashich, recently demanded a budget for his Banovina, it was voted down, because the Greater Serbs felt that to grant such a budget would be to admit the existence of an antonomous Croatia. The Serbs are not yet ready to discuss the question of a Croatian Banovina, and insist that if Yugoslavia is again federalized, any such Banovina would have to cede several purely Serbian districts previously included. The Croats want the recognition of the Banovina as it was (Ivan Subashich) or, if possible, its territorial expansion (Yuray Krnyevich and Yuray Shutay).

The wish of Croat extremists to expand the Croatian banovina has been fostered by the Axis-created puppet state of Croatia discussed in detail below: a large area including many non-Croatian peoples.

4. The Axis Partition of Yugoslavia, Present Day Croatia and Serbia: (Maps No. 4, 5, 6). The Axis has annexed some parts of the country outright, made protectorates of others, and given some form of independence to still others. The Axis powers have not only annexed purely Yugoslav areas, but have also promoted friction between the various Yugoslav peoples. Germany was fully aware of the friction between Serbs and Croats, and made capital of an already strained situation by going far beyond the boundaries of the Croatian Banovina (Map No. 4) to create the Independent State of Croatia (Map No. 5). This made inevitable open conflict between the Croat Ustashi (Rebels, an extremist pro-fascist organization to whom the independent state was turned over), and the Serbs. Resistance to the new Croat regime of Pavelich became so great, that Italians and Germans have had to assist in combatting the guerrilla menace. Croatia proper, Slavonia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina -- are all included in the "Independent State of Croatia." The population of this "state" is about six and a half million -- of whom approximately four million are Croats. The religious distribution is as follows: Roman Catholics 53 percent, Serb-Orthodox (whom the Croat official source considers Croat-Orthodox) 32 percent, and Moslems 13 percent. 1/

1/ Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten, 10 April 1943.

Croatia has a complete state administration, as well as diplomatic representation in the Axis countries, although a large portion of the country is under Italian and German military occupation engaged in war with the Yugoslav guerrillas. Croatia is divided into twenty-two regions (Velika Zupa), with Zagreb as the capital as the twenty-third headed by governors (Veliki Zupan). These are Baranja, Bilo Gora, Bribir-Sidrag, Cetina, Dubrava, Gora, Hum, Krbava-Psat, Lasva-Glaz, Lika-Backa, Livac-Zapolje, Modrus, Pliva-Rama, Pokupje, Posavje, Prigorje, Sana-Luka, Usora-Soli, Vindol-Podgorje, Vrh-Bosna, Vuka, and Zagorje. Each region is further sub-divided into districts (kotar), of which there are 141 in all of Croatia. Districts are sub-divided into the traditional communes and municipalities. Districts and communes are the same as they were in Yugoslavia.

A portion of South Serbia, with about 700,000 inhabitants, was added to Italian-occupied Albania. Other parts of South Serbia (including most of Yugoslav Macedonia) were annexed by Bulgaria, and fully integrated into the Bulgarian administrative system, and three newly created regions of Bulgaria all formed from Yugoslav territory, (Skopie Oblast, Bitolia Oblast, and Moravski Raion) are governed by Bulgarian officials. The Bulgarian Army has penetrated deep into Serbia and lately even into Montenegro, where it is assisting other Axis troops in combatting the guerrillas and policing the population.

In Serbia proper the Germans have succeeded in establishing a puppet regime, under General Milan Nedich, one time Minister of War, and Commander in 1941 of the important southern front. In reality, however, Serbia has been ruled by a German Military Governor, General Paul Bader, who is assisted by German police, and military and economic advisors. In contrast to independent Croatia, Puppet Serbia has foreign office and no diplomatic representatives abroad.

Slovenia, the northwestern corner of Yugoslavia, was divided into three parts. The rich northern and industrial part, went to Germany, while the Italians took the poorer southern part, including the Slovenian capital city of Ljubljana.

German Slovenia was divided as follows: Carniola and Carinthia were attached to the Reichsgau of Carinthia, and are known as Ober Krain (headed by gauleiter Dr. Reiner); Lower Styria (headed by gauleiter Dr. Siegfried Uiberreither) was attached to the Reichsgau of Styria. After the occupation of Slovenia, six Political Commissars were entrusted with the execution of all administrative and judicial measures, thus continuing to a certain extent the former Yugoslav divisions in administration. These Commissioners were responsible for the whole administration, except the railway and postal services. Various categories of citizenship were created by a decree issued by the Ministerial Council for Defense (Ministerrat fur die Verteidigung) on 14 April 1941.

These territories were divided for administrative purposes into six Landkreise: Marburg (Maribor), Pettau (Ptuj), Cilli (Celje), Trifail, Rann, Luttenberg (Ljutomer), and the Stadtkreis of Marburg (Maribor).

RESTRICTED

AXIS PARTITION OF YUGOSLAVIA

States bordering on pre-war (1939) Yugoslavia

Annexed by Italy

Incorporated by Bulgaria

Incorporated by Hungary

Annexed by Germany

Incorporated by Italian dominated Albania

Capital of Autonomous State

Important city

Pre-war Yugoslavian boundary

International boundaries as established after Axis partition

Old province boundaries as they existed prior to 1918

Yellow Names - Old provinces, independent states, and districts

NOTE

1. Minor frontier rectifications have been made between Italy and Axis satellites
2. "Independent" as defined by Axis powers
3. Frontal protestation not precludes final definition of border pending

Miles

Kilometers

"INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA" ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

MAY 1941—AFTER INVASION OF YUGOSLAVIA

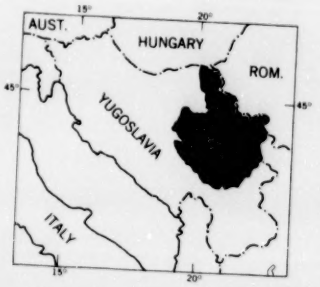
MAP NO. 2714
23 NOVEMBER 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

PROVISIONAL EDITION

MAP NO. VI
RESTRICTED

SERBIA
(UNDER GERMAN MILITARY OCCUPATION)



BANAT BOUNDARY
OKRUG BOUNDARY
SREZ BOUNDARY

Novi Knĕgevac
Vel. Kikinda
Novi Bečej
Petrovgrad
Jaša Tomić
BANAT
Kovačica
Alibunar
Vršac
Pančevo
Bela Crkva
Bogati
Šabac
Beograd
Kovin
Belo Gradište
Loznica
SABAC
Vladimirci
Obrenovac
Umka
Grocka
Smederevo
Požarevac
Golubac
BEOGRAD
Sopot
POŽAREVAC
Kladovo
Krupanj
Kaminica
Ub
Mladenovac
Kučevo
VALJEVO
Lazarevac
Palanka
Voražje
Zabanj
Petrovac
D. Milanovac
Jabukovac
Valjevo
Mionica
Belakovica
Aranojelovac
Topola
Rača
Svilajnac
Žagubica
Negotin
G. Ubovija
KRAGUJEVAC
Salač
Kosjerici
G. Milanovac
Kragujevac
Despotovac
Bajina Bašta
MORAVA
ZAJEČAR
Preljina
Jagodina
Cuprija
Užice
Požega
Čačak
Gruža
Rekovac
Paracin
Zaječar
UŽICE
KRALJEVO
Cajetina
Arilje
Guca
Kraljevo
Boljevac
Varvarin
Ražanj
Ivanjica
Trstenik
Kruševac
Soko Banja
Andrejevac
IVANJICA
Aleksinac
Aleksandrovac
Zitkovac
Knjaževac
KRUŠEVAC
Brus
Rašina
Svrljig
Raška
NIŠAVA
Niš
Prokuplje
Bela Palanka
MITROVICA
Novi Pazar
Kuršmlija
Dobric
LESKOVAC
Mitrovica
Podvjevo
Lebane
Leskovac
Vlasotince
Ljuberanja
Vučitrn

0 10 20 30 40 50
MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50
KILOMETERS

SCALE APPROXIMATE
Reliability Code 2B--00--2

MAP NO. 2715
5 NOVEMBER 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

Most of the Italian part of Slovenia was organized into a province called Provincia di Liublana, and a small part of Slovenia was added to the Provincia del Carnaro. The former has an area of 4,545 square kilometers and a population of 303,941. The latter has an area of 1,382 square kilometers and a population of 79,191. Ljubljana's Mayor is a Slovene collaborator, Leo Rupnik.

Italy also annexed the Dalmatian coast and Islands, which gave her almost complete possession of both sides of the Adriatic. Dalmatia is administered by an Italian Governor, Francisco Juinta, former Secretary of the Fascist Party. The administration of Dalmatia is under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acting in concord with the military authority. Dalmatia has an area of 5,242 square kilometers with population of 322,712. About 80 percent of the population is Roman-Catholic, 19.5 Orthodox and 0.5 percent of other faiths. 1/

Hungary, got some of the most fertile bottom lands along the Mura River in Slovenia, between the Drava and the Danube Rivers, and the rich Bachka region between the Tisxa and the Danube. Altogether about a million Yugoslavs lived in these areas. The Yugoslav territory was integrated into the Hungarian administration system, divided into districts and headed by the Hungarian officials. The Serb population is represented in the Hungarian Parliament by a couple of Serb quislings. According to the official Hungarian estimates, Hungary received from Yugoslavia 1,025,508 inhabitants and a territory of 919,000 square kilometers. 2/

The Chief of Military administration supervises the civil administration of the "autonomous" government of Serbia (Map No. 6), which is subdivided into fourteen regions (okrug), one of which, the Serb Banat, has received complete German autonomy, although the German "Volksgruppe" numbers less than 200,000 (126,530 in 1921). The capital of the Serb Banat is Petrovgrad (Gross-Betschkerek).

The fourteen Serbian okrugs are Valjevo, Kraljevo, Uzice, Sabac, Beograd, Kragujevac, Pozarevac, Zajecar, Krusevac, Paracin, the Morava, Nis, Mitrovica, and Banat. Each region (okrug) is headed by a regional mayor (okružni nacelnik) who is assisted by various other regional officials in charge of taxes, food, propaganda, security, education, etc. and supervised by the General Military authorities. The (okrugs) regions are divided into districts (srez), each headed by a district mayor (sreski nacelnik). The districts are subdivided into communes and municipalities headed by president (pretsednik), who is assisted by councillors (vijecnik). The territory of Districts, Communes, and municipalities has apparently been left almost unchanged. The Germans have military and political agents in all important cities.

1/ Italian official estimates, published in the Compendio Statistico Italiano 1941-2, Vol. XV, p. 223.

2/ Die Zeit, 1 April 1943.

(29937)

According to the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture, Serbia has an area of 45,295 square kilometers and together with Banat an area of 54,511 square kilometers. According to the same source Serbia alone has 4,190,497 inhabitants and including Banat (628,580) 4,819,077. 1/

Another puppet government was created by the Italians in Montenegro, but because of guerrilla activity it never functioned effectively.

Montenegro's form of government was to be selected after the war. At present Montenegro has the status of a "Governat," with the governor to be appointed by Pirzio Birolli, commandant of occupation forces. Civil matters are handled by a special commissariat, subject to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Montenegro has been divided into fifteen districts.

1/ Die Zeit, 1 April 1943.

B. Problems of the 1921 and 1931 Census

The information used in this report has been drawn primarily from official Yugoslav statistics. Two censuses of the population were taken in Yugoslavia: statistics of the first (1921) were subsequently published in full; those of the second (1931) were published only in part.

Many problems are posed by the study of these official statistics. Information is not complete, and some minor mistakes were apparently made in taking the 1931 census. In the 1921 Census the population was classed according to mother tongue, so that Serbs and Croats were lumped together, since they both speak the same Serbo-Croat language. The Yugoslav government counted the Macedonians as Serbs (i.e., Southern Serbs), although they speak a separate Macedonian language closely related to Bulgarian and Serbo-Croatian. The 1921 Census figures are given by the traditional province. (Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Slovenia, Vojvodina), those of 1931 by banovinas, administrative subdivisions created in 1929 for the deliberate purpose of erasing the traditional feelings of provincialism. The creation (August 1939), of an autonomous Croatian Banovina, which included two complete banovinas and parts of three others, complicates further any attempt to use effectively the 1921 and 1931 statistics.

The problem of foreign nationalities -- minorities -- was not so serious in Yugoslavia as in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, etc. The largest minority groups were 1) Germans 505,790, 2) Magyars 467,658, and 3) Albanians 439,657. These groups were so intermingled with the native Yugoslav population that there was nowhere any sizeable solid minority bloc.

An estimate of the total Yugoslav population in 1941 on the eve of the war with Germany has been arrived at by the use for the period 1931-41 of the 1921-31 figure (16.3 percent) for the average annual growth of the population. The increase in population, however, varied from region to region, the highest percentage between 1921 and 1931 being in the Drinska (27.3 percent), Moravska (19.6 percent), Vardarska (18.9 percent) and Vrbaska (22 percent Banovinas. These are all predominantly Serb areas, and except for the Moravska Banovina, have a considerable Moslem population. In the areas where western influence had been strong -- Croat and Slovene areas -- especially Slovenia -- the increase in population was least. 1/

The most densely populated areas of Yugoslavia are the plains and river valleys of the Dunavska, Dravska, and Savska banovinas: the least, the poverty-stricken Zetska banovina. The Belgrade area, because of its primarily urban character, had in 1931 a density of 1,980 inhabitants per square mile. This figure had increased by 1941 to an estimated 2,827 inhabitants per square mile. The density of population by banovina can be found in table 3.

1/ Resultat Definitifs Du Recensement de la Population du 31 Mars, 1931. Livre I, Beograd: 1937, p. VIII; Annuaire Statistique, 1937, Belgrade: 1938, p. 89.

II. AN ANALYSIS OF YUGOSLAV POPULATION STATISTICS UP TO THE WAR

A. Tables 1-3.

Table I

(Note the unusual growth in the population of Belgrade City and District between 1918 and 1941: 1918 - 149,674; 1941 - 454,024.)

Table 1. POPULATION ACCORDING TO BANOVINAS

BANOVINAS	1921[1]	1931[2]	1938[3]	1941[4]
DRAVSKA	1,060,356[5]	1,144,298	1,198,000	1,218,138
DRINSKA	1,205,500[6]	1,534,739	1,821,000	1,928,358
DUNAVSKA	2,179,258[7]	2,387,295	2,532,000	2,586,264
MORAVSKA	1,200,258[8]	1,435,584	1,630,000	1,642,906
PRIMORSKA	804,136[9]	901,660	974,000	1,001,126
SAVSKA	2,424,374[10]	2,704,383	2,911,000	2,988,481
VARDARSKA	1,323,546[11]	1,574,243	1,780,000	1,857,157
VRBASKA	850,004[12]	1,037,382	1,195,000	1,250,356
ZETSKA	912,806[13]	925,516	1,040,000	1,087,932
BELGRADE DISTRICT	149,674	288,938	409,000	454,024
TOTALS	12,110,010	13,934,038	15,490,000	16,014,742

1. Politika, 16 January 1938, p. 3.
2. Resultats Definitifs du Recensement de la Population, du 31 Mars 1931, p. XII.
3. Calculated by geometrical progress, Stat. Godishnjak, 1938-39, p.111 (Annuaire Statistque)
4. Estimate based upon geometrical progress.
5. Slovenia.
6. Consists of East Bosnia and N.W.Serbia.
7. Consists of N.W.Serbia, Banat, Bachka and Baranja.
8. Consists of Middle and East Serbia.
9. Consists of Dalmatia(excluding southern tip)and E.Herzegovina.
10. Consists of Croatia and Slavonia.
11. Consists of South Serbia and Macedonia.
12. Consists of West Serbia.
13. Consists of Montenegro, parts of Serbia, Herzegovina and the southern tip of Dalmatia.

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Table 2. POPULATION BY BANOVINAS ACCORDING TO SEX[1] 31 January 1931

	Male	Female	Total
DRAVSKA	551,211	593,087	1,144,298
DRINSKA	773,001	761,738	1,534,739
DUNAVSKA	1,169,215	1,218,080	2,387,295
MORAVSKA	706,126	729,458	1,435,584
PRIMORSKA	442,455	459,205	901,660
SAVSKA	1,315,973	1,388,410	2,704,383
VARDARSKA	785,902	788,341	1,574,243
VRBASKA	528,695	508,687	1,037,382
ZETSKA	464,210	461,306	925,516
BELGRADE DISTRICT	154,830	134,099	288,929
TOTAL	6,891,618	7,042,411	13,934,029

1. La Yugoslavia, par les chiffres, 1935.

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Table 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY BANOVINAS

	Inhabitants per sq. mile			
	1921 1/	1931 1/	1941 2/	1943 2/
Yugoslavia	125	146	168	172
Dravaska	173	187	201	204
Drinska	112	143	178	184
Dunavska	181	198	213	215
Moravska	122	146	172	175
Primorska	106	119	135	139
Savska	155	173	191	194
Vardarska	94	111	132	137
Vrbaska	116	142	175	182
Zetska	66	77	91	94
Belgrade	1,046	1,980	2,827	2,844

1. Resultat Definitifs Du Recensement de la Population du 31 Mars 1931, Livre I, Beograd: 1937, p. VIII; Annuaire Statistique, 1937, Belgrade: 1938 p.89.
2. By geometrical progress.

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B. Table 4. Cities with over 30,000 inhabitants, 1931

There are sixteen cities of over 30,000 inhabitants (Table No. 4). Since the Axis occupation some have decreased in population. The population of Zagreb increased from 185,581 in 1931 to over 300,000 in 1942. The refugees who fled to Belgrade from Croatia and the war-torn regions are probably not equal in number to those killed during the German air bombardment. The population of other cities has remained approximately the same, the influx of foreign population and Axis officials making up for the native Yugoslav losses.

Table 4. CITIES WITH OVER 30,000 INHABITANTS, 1931

BELGRADE	241,542	295,718 1/
ZAGREB	185,581	300-350,000 2/
SUBOTICA	100,058	
SARAJEVO	78,182	
SKOPLJE	64,807	
NOVI SAD	63,966	
LJUBLJANA	59,768	
SPLIT	43,808	
OSIJEK	40,339	
SIBENIK	37,284	
NIS	35,384	
MARIBOR	33,149	
BITOLJ	32,982	
PETROVGRAD	32,838	
SOMBOR	32,256	
SENTA	32,044	

1/ Magyar Nemzet, Budapest 1 January 1943. Of the total 143,993 were men and 152,725 women, excluding the troops of occupation.

2/ Yutro, 1 October 1942 and Donau Zeitung, 16 May 1942.

C. Tables 5, 6, and 7. Population according to Religion

Since official figures on population distribution according to religion are available in both 1921 and 1931 censuses, it has been possible to make an estimate for 1941. In general it should be noted

1) that membership in the Orthodox Religion, (with the exception of less than 100,000 Russians and Ruthenes, and 300,000 Rumanians) is synonymous with Serbian nationality, the 400,000 Yugoslav Macedonians being officially considered Southern Serbs.

2) that the Croats, the Slovenes, and a considerable number of the minorities are Roman Catholics. Consequently, when statistics on nationality distribution are lacking they may be roughly estimated by using figures showing religious distribution as a basis. By subtracting the number of Yugoslavs from the total population it is possible to arrive at an estimate of Yugoslav Moslems and non-Yugoslav minorities.

3) that the Mohammedans are mostly Yugoslavs, with the addition of about half a million Albanians and about 150,000 Turks. The figures representing the religious distribution, therefore indicate also the approximate number of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Yugoslavia. The four major religious groups were represented in 1931 as follows: Serb-Orthodox (6,785,501), Roman Catholic (5,217,847), Moslem (1,561,166), Protestant (231,169).

Approximately 48 percent of the total Yugoslav population in 1941 was Serbian-Orthodox, 38 percent Roman Catholic, and about 12 percent Moslem. (Table No. 6). In view of the fact that the Serbs have suffered larger losses during the present war than the other nationality groups the ratio may have slightly shifted in favor of the Catholics and Moslems. The figures representing 1921 and 1931 are official -- those representing 1941 are estimates.

The Orthodox religion is preponderant in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Banat; the Catholic religion in Slovenia, Croatia-Slavonia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina. The Moslem population is distributed through South Serbia, Sandjak, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

a. The population in North Serbia is overwhelmingly Serb-Orthodox. (See Table 7, pp. 20-27)

b. In some South Serbian and Montenegrin districts (See Table 7, pp. 28-38) there are as many Moslems as Orthodox, or even more.

(1) In the following districts and cities the Moslems actually have a majority:

Vucitrn, Drenica, Gnjilane, Gracanica, Lab, Nerodimlje, Djakovica, Istok, Pec, Gornji-Debar, Gora, Podgora, Podrima, Sar Planina, Kacanik, Sjenien, Stavica, Gornji Polog, Plav-Gusinj, Bar, Bojana, and Krajina.

(2) The Moslems are numerous but still a minority in the following:

Berane District and City, Bijelo Polje, Bitolj District and City, Kicevo, Prespa, Prilep, Kocane, Ovce Polje, Radoviste, Carevo Selo, Stip, Mitrovica, Zegligovo, Presevo, Struga, Plevlje, Mileseva, Skoplje District and City, Veles, Galicnik, Porec, Dojran, Andrijevica, Bar District. In the underlined districts and cities the population is equally divided between the Orthodox and Moslem followers.

There are small Catholic groups in:

Gnjilane, Gracanica, Djakovica, Istok, Pec, Sar-Planina, Skoplje, Bar, Podgorica, and Tuzi. The largest Catholic population in South Serbia and Montenegro is the district of Djakovica.

c. In Bosnia-Herzegovina the Moslems have a majority in:

Cazin, Konjic, Foca, Cajnice, Zemica, Tuzla Area, Gracanica, Zvornik, and Kladanj. (See Appendix, Table 7)

The Moslems are more numerous than any other single group in:

Banja Luka City, Visoko, Rogatica, Zepce, and Tuzla City.

The Moslems are strong in:

Mostar, Mostar area, Bosanska Krupa, Sarajevo, Visegrad, Travnik, Bihac, Prozor, Maglaj, Vlasenica, Srebvenica, Prijedor, Kljuc, Sanski Most, Gacho, Nevesinje, Stolac, Trebinje, Fojnica, Bugojno, Jajce, Bijeljiva, Brcko and Grodacac.

The Catholics have a majority in the following cities and districts:

(1) Derventa, Ljubuski, Mostar, Fojnica, Duvno and Livno.

(2) The Catholics are more numerous than any other single group in:

Bugojno, Travnik, Brcko, Gradacac, and Zepce.

(3) The Catholics are strong in:

Banja Luka City and Area, Kotor-Varos, Prnjavor, Bihac, Mostar City, Konjic, Ljubinje, Sarajevo, Visoko, Zenica, and Jajce.

The Serb-Orthodox population has a majority in:

1. Banja Luka, Bosanska, Gradiska, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanski Novi, Kotor-Varos, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Petrovac, Kljuc, Sanski Most, Bileca, Gacko, Ljubinje, Nevesinje, Trebinje, Mrkonjic Grad, Glamoc, Bosansko Grahovo, Vlasenica, Bijelina, and Srebrenica.

2. Serb-Orthodox are more numerous than any other group in Bihac, Visegrad, Sarajevo, Jajce, and Maglej.

A large Serb population is also located in Banja Luka City, Derventa, Mostar City and Area, Stolac, Visoko, Rogatica, Foca, Cajnice, Bugojno, Zepce, Livno, Brcko, Gradacac, Gracanica, and Zvornik, Kladanj, and Tuzla.

d. The population in Dalmatia is preponderantly Catholic. (See Table 7, pp. 45-46). The following districts and areas are almost completely Catholic:

Dubrovnik, Preko, Imotski, Korcula, Makarska, Matkovic, Sinj, Split, Brac, and Hvar.

Sibenik, though mostly Roman Catholic, has a considerable Orthodox population.

The Serb-Orthodox population was in a majority in the following places: Benkovac, Knin, and Kotor. These, especially Benkovac and Knin, had large Roman Catholic population.

e. The Roman Catholics predominate in the provinces of Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumarje, and in the Island of Krk (See Table 7, pp. 47-57). The Roman Catholics are in a great majority in the following places:

Bjelovar City, Koprivnica, Krizevci City, Djurdjevac, Koprivnica, Krizevci District, Kutina, Cazma, Varazdin City, Varazdin District, Zlatar, Ivanec, Klanjec, Krapina, Ludberg, Novi Marof, Pregrada, Osijek City, Virovitica, Valpovo, Zagreb City, Karlovac City, Petrinja City, Sisak, Velika Gorica, Dugo Selo, Zagreb Sambor, Sveti Ivan Zelina, Sisak District, Donja Stubica, Senj City, Senj District, Bakar City, Sushak City, Vrbovsko, Delnice, Novi, Susak, Crikvenica, Cabar, Brod City, Pozega City, Zupanja, Prelog, Cakovec, Krk Island, Kastav Commune.

The following cities and districts have large Serb-Orthodox population: (In the underlined places the Serb-Orthodox and Catholic population is approximately equal.)

Bjelovar District, Garesnica, Grubisno Polje, Virovitica, Donji Miholjac, Djakovo, Nasice, Osijek, Slatina, Petrinja, Brinje, Gospic, Perusic, Otocac Ogulin, Daruvar, Nova Gradiska, Novska, Pozega, Zemun City, Zemun District.

In the following places the Serb-Orthodox population is in the majority: (In the underlined places there is a large Roman-Catholic population).

> Vrgin Most, Glina, Dvor, Kostajnica, Gracac, Donji Lapac, Korenica, Udbina, Vojnic, Slunj, Pakrac, Srijemski Karlovac, Vukovar, Zemun, Ilok, Irig, Sremska Mitrovica District, Ruma, Stara Pazova, and Sid. In Sid there are more Orthodox than any other group.

f. In Slovenia and Prekomurje the Roman Catholic population is predominant. In Morska Sobota, however, there is a large Protestant population. (See Table 7, pp. 57-59).

g. In Vojvodina as a whole (Banat, Backa and Baranja) the Roman Catholic population is in a majority. The Banat, however, is mostly Orthodox. There is also a considerable Protestant population in Vojvodina (144,750 in 1921). The Orthodox population is in a majority in the following:

> Pancevo City and District, Velika Kikinda City, Alibunar, Bela Crkva, Velika Kikinda District, Veliki Beckerek (Petrovgrad), Vrsac District, Kovacica, Kovin, Novi Becej, Zabalj, and Titel. Each of these has a large Catholic population which comprises Croats and various foreign minorities.

The Catholic population is in a majority in the following:

> Vrsac City, Bela Crkva City, Veliki Beckerek City (Petrovgrad), Jasa Tomic, Sombor City and District, Stara Kanjiza City, Apatin, Batina, Darda, Odzaci, Backa Palanka, Stari Becej, and Backa Topola. (Each of these has a large Orthodox population, which comprises Serbians and Rumanians.) The Catholic is the largest group in Novi Sad City.

The Protestant population has a majority in Kula, and is the largest single group in Novi Sad District, and lives in considerable numbers in the following:

> Pancevo City, Veliki Becke ek District (Petrovgrad), Vrsac, Kovacica, Kovin, Pancevo, Novi Sad City, Batina, Darda, Odzaci, Backa Palanka, Sombor, Titel, and Backa Topola.

These Protestants are for the most part foreign -- German, Magyar, and Slavic minorities.

Table 5. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION BY BANOVINAS*
(Actual figures)

BANOVINA	YEAR	TOTAL	ORTHODOX	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT	MOSLEM	OTHERS
DRAVSKA	1921	1,060,356	6,658	1,018,771	27,282	649	6,996
	1931	1,144,298	6,745	1,107,155	25,717	927	3,754
	1941	1,309,649	7,719	1,267,138	29,433	1,061	4,298
DRINSKA	1921	1,205,500	706,816	103,821	2,826	238,701	153,336
	1931	1,534,739	992,924	169,613	3,804	356,469	11,929
	1941	1,756,508	1,136,401	194,122	4,353	408,138	13,652
DUNAVSKA	1921	2,179,389	1,161,348	774,779	171,816	2,004	69,382
	1931	2,387,295	1,393,269	774,691	167,871	2,660	48,804
	1941	2,732,259	1,594,598	886,633	192,128	3,044	55,856
MORAVSKA	1921	1,200,258	1,113,556	1,557	77	3,879	81,189
	1931	1,435,584	1,364,490	11,061	268	58,802	963
	1941	1,643,025	1,561,659	12,659	306	67,299	1,102
PRIMORSKA	1921	804,163	125,867	598,943	40	49,330	29,983
	1931	901,660	138,375	692,496	211	69,360	1,218
	1941	1,031,949	158,370	792,562	241	79,382	1,394
SAVSKA	1921	2,424,374	481,212	1,906,008	21,012	8,959	7,183
	1931	2,704,383	517,191	2,122,631	21,888	3,823	38,850
	1941	3,095,166	591,927	2,429,351	25,050	4,375	44,463
VARDARSKA	1921	1,323,546	836,247	6,348	1,052	430,209	49,690
	1931	1,574,243	1,046,039	18,472	430	499,362	9,940
	1941	1,801,721	1,197,193	21,141	492	571,519	11,376
VRBASKA	1921	850,004	469,174	139,802	3,285	208,935	28,808
	1931	1,037,382	600,529	172,787	3,377	250,265	10,424
	1941	1,187,283	687,307	197,754	3,864	286,428	11,930
ZETSKA	1921	912,806	592,389	385	188	288,374	31,470
	1931	925,516	516,490	92,165	208	315,677	976
	1941	1,059,253	591,124	105,482	238	361,292	1,117

* Figures for 1941 are estimates.

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Table 6. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION BY BANOVINAS
(Percentages)

BANOVINAS	YEAR	ORTHODOX	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT	MOSLEM	OTHERS
YUGOSLAVIA	1921	46.00%	38.05%	1.09%	11.60%	3.85%
	1931	48.70%	37.82%	1.26%	11.20%	1.02%
	1941	48.00%	38.00%	1.00%	12.00%	1.00%
DRAVSKA	1921	.63%	97.07%	2.57%	.06%	.65%
	1931	.59%	96.98%	2.16%	.08%	.19%
	1941	.58%	96.75%	2.24%	.08%	.32%
DRINSKA	1921	58.63%	8.61%	.23%	19.80%	12.71%
	1931	64.70%	11.15%	.25%	23.23%	.67%
	1941	64.69%	11.05%	.24%	23.22%	.77%
DUNAVSKA	1921	53.28%	35.55%	7.88%	.09%	3.18%
	1931	58.36%	33.22%	5.17%	.11%	3.14%
	1941	58.36%	32.45%	7.03%	.11%	2.04%
MORAVSKA	1921	92.77%	.12%	--	.32%	6.76%
	1931	95.05%	.78%	.01%	4.10%	.06%
	1941	95.04%	.77%	.01%	4.09%	.06%
PRIMORSKA	1921	15.65%	74.48%	--	6.13%	3.72%
	1931	15.35%	76.87%	.02%	7.69%	.07%
	1941	15.34%	76.80%	.02%	7.69%	.13%
SAVSKA	1921	19.84%	78.61%	.86%	.36%	.29%
	1931	19.12%	79.14%	.47%	.14%	1.12%
	1941	19.12%	78.48%	.80%	.14%	1.43%
VARDARSKA	1921	63.18%	.47%	.07%	32.50%	3.75%
	1931	66.45%	1.24%	.02%	31.72%	.57%
	1941	66.44%	1.17%	.02%	31.72%	.63%
VRBASKA	1921	55.19%	16.44%	.38%	24.58%	3.38%
	1931	57.89%	17.53%	.31%	24.13%	.14%
	1941	57.88%	16.65%	.32%	24.12%	1.00%
ZETSKA	1921	64.89%	--	--	31.59%	3.44%
	1931	55.81%	9.98%	.03%	34.11%	.07%
	1941	55.80%	9.95%	--	34.10%	.10%

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Table 7. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
I. Serbia			1921	4,133,478	3,351,574	37,720	2,749	728,476	12,959
A. North Serbia			1921	2,656,731	2,612,236	19,414	1,563	16,935	6,463
"	"	Belgrade City	1921	111,739	94,557	9,723	1,110	4,844	1,505
"	"	Belgrade Region 1/	1931	288,938	209,449	56,776	7,395	3,821	11,497
"	"	Vracar	1921	30,562	29,997	511	39	4	11
"	"	" Dunavska	1931	34,996	34,469	410	15	88	14
"	"	Grocka	1921	22,433	22,393	37	3	--	--
"	"	" Dunavska	1931	27,108	26,985	116	--	5	2
"	"	Kolubara	1921	24,874	24,830	34	1	1	8
"	"	" Dunavska	1931	30,272	30,203	67	--	--	2
"	"	Kosmaj	1921	33,518	33,419	76	2	10	11
"	"	" Dunavska	1931	24,397	24,252	118	3	23	2
"	"	Posavina	1921	27,533	27,515	17	1	--	--
"	"	" Dunavska	1931	34,423	34,272	118	3	24	6
"	"	Valjevo	1921	23,943	23,935	7	--	1	--
"	"	" Drinska	1931	40,927	39,809	744	42	278	54
"	"	Kolubara	1921	26,179	26,170	9	--	--	--
"	"	" Drinska	1931	32,739	32,699	38	--	2	--

1/ Includes the following cities Zemun, Pancevo and Belgrade, which are also listed below.

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North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Podgorina		1921	22,001	21,983	7	--	10	1
" "	"	Drinska	1931	27,285	27,251	28	--	6	--
" "	Posavina		1921	22,521	22,418	71	1	1	30
" "	"	Drinska	1931	29,008	28,759	209	7	11	22
" "	Tamnava		1921	29,573	29,527	39	3	3	1
" "	"	Drinska	1931	40,055	39,882	134	16	9	14
" "	Bosiljgrad		1921	24,103	24,100	3	--	--	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	24,237	24,116	49	--	72	--
" "	Vlasotince		1921	41,319	41,281	19	--	19	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	48,196	48,122	42	1	26	5
" "	Jablanica		1921	47,529	44,267	1	--	3,261	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	58,322	54,232	14	1	4,072	--
" "	Leskovac		1921	61,322	59,530	82	13	1,512	5
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	77,262	74,894	279	29	1,963	97
" "	Masurica		1921	18,354	17,544	5	1	803	1
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	17,416	16,297	28	--	1,091	--
" "	Poljanica		1921	14,871	14,702	2	--	167	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	22,838	22,546	24	--	267	1
" "	Pcinja		1921	38,734	38,055	5	--	658	16
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	55,364	53,476	225	1	1,654	8
" "	Gruza		1921	47,440	47,431	8	--	--	1
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	45,175	45,140	34	--	1	--

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North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Jasenica		1921	36,097	36,043	49	--	--	5
" "	" 2/	Dunavska	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
" "	Kragujevac		1921	30,075	30,073	1	--	1	--
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	60,639	58,260	1,674	56	571	132
" "	Lepenica		1921	36,726	36,709	10	5	1	1
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	28,467	28,303	150	7	2	5
" "	Brza Palanka		1921	16,942	16,919	16	--	--	7
" "	" "	Moravska	1931	19,629	19,599	24	3	2	1
" "	Kljuc		1921	17,392	17,311	69	3	6	3
" "	"	Moravska	1931	20,774	20,667	63	--	34	8
" "	Krajina		1921	19,921	19,918	3	--	--	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	20,351	20,323	23	--	--	--
" "	Negotin		1921	32,591	32,574	11	4	--	2
" "	"	Moravska	1931	41,261	40,959	168	6	86	142
" "	Porec		1921	12,916	12,895	18	--	--	3
" "	"	Moravska	1931	15,549	15,496	30	1	18	4
" "	Zupa		1921	18,552	18,542	1	8	1	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	22,998	22,975	--	--	2	21
" "	Kopaonik		1921	16,588	16,579	7	2	--	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	19,114	19,105	6	--	3	--
" "	Razanj		1921	21,753	21,698	11	--	44	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	25,780	25,727	20	1	31	1

2/ After 1921 this district became a part of Orasac District, the population of which is given below.

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North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Rasina		1921	55,931	55,671	25	4	230	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	81,825	80,731	567	24	477	26
" "	Trstenik		1921	32,629	32,593	26	1	8	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	46,226	46,079	117	6	19	5
" "	Belica		1921	40,054	39,905	104	9	10	26
" "	"	Moravska	1931	48,866	48,473	304	--	34	55
" "	Despotovac		1921	21,223	21,217	4	2	--	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	25,640	24,990	600	5	31	24
" "	Levac		1921	28,066	28,063	2	--	1	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	29,042	29,032	8	1	1	--
" "	Ravanica 3/		1921	------	------	--	--	--	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	23,743	22,776	846	8	57	56
" "	Paracin		1921	38,122	37,883	203	3	30	3
" "	" 4/	Moravska	1931	34,931	33,975	857	40	38	21
" "	Resava		1921	28,770	28,735	29	2	--	4
" "	"	Moravska	1931	36,455	36,390	58	1	--	6
" "	Temnic		1921	23,265	23,179	11	--	75	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	27,695	27,645	12	1	35	2
" "	Aleksinac		1921	25,642	25,244	72	2	323	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	30,365	29,706	251	4	389	15
" "	Banja		1921	24,370	24,327	4	2	37	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	26,588	26,573	14	--	1	--

3/ Prior to 1931 part of Paracin District, the population of which is given below.

4/ Decrease in population due to part of District being absorbed into Ravanica District.

RESTRICTED

North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and District	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Morava		1921	26,584	26,379	2	--	203	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	30,571	30,457	12	--	102	--
" "	Nis		1921	60,649	60,100	13	1	535	--
" "	" 5/	Moravska	1931	108,982	102,970	2,486	50	3,043	433
" "	Svrljig		1921	24,916	24,844	43	--	29	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	28,870	28,824	28	--	18	--
" "	Bela Palanka		1921	20,325	19,955	4	--	360	6
" "	" "	Moravska	1931	23,765	23,291	15	--	459	--
" "	Luznica		1921	26,452	26,391	14	1	45	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	33,428	33,171	205	2	50	--
" "	Nisava		1921	52,404	51,974	4	--	426	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	72,759	71,459	295	3	887	115
" "	Caribrod		1921	22,059	21,826	91	--	136	6
" "	"	Moravska	1931	21,765	21,565	144	--	55	1
" "	Azbukovica		1921	19,615	19,504	15	--	96	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	26,280	26,154	20	1	104	1
" "	Jadar		1921	31,844	31,193	57	3	585	6
" "	"	Drinska	1931	45,749	44,775	135	10	820	9
" "	Macva		1921	50,014	49,898	83	12	21	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	62,951	62,660	196	14	58	22
" "	Posavo-Tamnava		1921	28,632	28,607	15	1	4	5
" "	" "	Drinska	1931	37,074	37,025	41	2	3	3

5/ Increase of population attributed to post war commercial and industrial expansion.

RESTRICTED

North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and District	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Pocerina		1921	24,109	24,032	44	3	30	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	43,554	41,795	942	33	658	126
" "	Radjevina		1921	19,182	18,403	21	1	757	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	26,672	25,655	25	--	968	24
" "	Golubac		1921	14,473	14,464	3	3	2	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	16,093	15,979	95	4	14	15
" "	Zvizd		1921	19,717	19,700	13	2	1	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	23,433	23,386	40	1	3	3
" "	Mlava		1921	46,061	46,023	34	3	--	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	52,549	52,459	80	5	4	1
" "	Morava		1921	29,995	29,980	13	--	--	2
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	29,241	29,206	30	4	1	--
" "	Pozarevac		1921	44,998	44,810	157	21	4	6
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	66,366	64,988	954	42	287	95
" "	Ram		1921	31,628	31,577	44	2	2	3
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	35,283	35,160	82	10	18	13
" "	Takovo		1921	24,636	24,635	1	--	--	--
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	32,016	31,879	100	--	20	17
" "	Jasenica		1921	50,995	50,422	443	11	116	3
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	46,550	46,179	313	22	18	18
" "	Orasje		1921	36,821	36,798	19	1	1	1
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	41,292	41,222	62	1	1	--

RESTRICTED

North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Podunavlje		1921	33,920	33,896	17	7	--	--
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	49,043	47,604	1,260	73	10	96
" "	Boljevac		1921	32,063	31,940	104	4	13	2
" "	"	Moravska	1931	36,215	35,285	872	23	27	8
" "	Zaglavak		1921	36,419	36,195	157	13	53	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	41,017	40,413	410	9	179	6
" "	Zajecar		1921	41,434	41,119	283	7	2	2
" "	"	Moravska	1931	57,850	56,202	1,265	40	269	74
" "	Timok		1921	16,356	16,350	2	--	4	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	16,666	16,656	8	--	2	--
" "	Dobric		1921	35,135	34,112	43	--	965	15
" "	"	Moravska	1931	45,497	44,313	50	--	1,134	--
" "	Kosanica		1921	21,473	21,462	1	--	10	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	24,976	24,853	16	2	103	2
" "	Prokuplje		1921	45,914	45.592	13	--	309	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	60,563	59,913	94	--	549	1
" "	Arilje		1921	12,804	12,800	1	--	3	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	15,640	15,617	12	--	11	--
" "	Zlatibor		1921	21,219	21,155	36	3	24	1
" "	"	Drinska	1931	25,682	25,588	81	2	10	1
" "	Pozega		1921	22,514	22,501	8	1	3	1
" "	"	Drinska	1931	28,539	28,340	166	--	33	--

RESTRICTED

North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and District	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Homolje		1921	20,522	20,519	3	--	--	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	23,306	23,285	18	--	2	1
" "	Kacer		1921	18,507	18,499	6	--	1	1
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	23,724	23,679	43	1	1	--
" "	Ljubic		1921	30,874	30,835	34	4	1	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	33,611	33,543	61	--	7	--
" "	Raca		1921	22,136	22,036	8	--	86	6
" "	"	Drinska	1931	28,348	28,225	36	1	86	--
" "	Uzice		1921	22,257	22,257	--	--	--	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	34,442	33,872	410	4	134	22
" "	Crna Gora		1921	13,600	13,600	--	--	--	--
" "	" "	Drinska	1931	16,334	16,290	36	--	6	2
" "	Dragacevo		1921	29,797	29,792	5	--	--	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	37,125	37,112	13	--	--	--
" "	Zica		1921	26,925	26,786	114	1	21	3
" "	"	Moravska	1931	53,402	52,478	748	13	118	25
" "	Moravica		1921	21,246	21,214	--	1	31	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	24,820	24,764	19	--	30	17
" "	Studenica		1921	23,517	23,504	1	1	11	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	28,066	27,794	231	--	38	3
" "	Trnava		1921	15,344	15,338	6	--	--	--
" "	"	Drinska	1931	26,970	26,561	333	16	45	25

RESTRICTED

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
B.South Serbia			1921	1,476,747	739,278	18,306	1,186	711,481	6,496
" "	Berane (Area)		1921	23,864	14,970	71	--	8,822	1
" "	Berane	Zetska	1931	31,003	18,523	162	1	12,314	3
" "	Berane,City		1921	2,762	1,582	67	--	1,112	1
" "	" "	Zetska	1931	3,319	2,103	123	1	1,092	--
" "	Berane		1921	7,215	7,209	--	--	6	--
" "	" 6/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Budimlje		1921	6,544	5,768	--	--	776	--
" "	" 6/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Rozaj		1921	7,343	411	4	--	6,928	--
" "	" 6/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Bijelo Polje(Area)		1921	26,147	12,022	19	--	14,105	--
" "	Bijelo Polje	Zetska	1931	32,907	20,102	40	--	12,765	--
" "	Bijelo Polje		1921	12,348	7,534	2	--	4,812	--
" "	" " 7/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Lozna		1921	10,499	3,440	--	--	7,059	--
" "	" 7/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Bitolj		1921	27,000	22,275	--	--	4,725	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	65,164	49,549	651	33	11,098	3,833
" "	Bitolj,City		1921	28,420	17,577	174	44	7,928	2,697
" "	" "		1931	33,024	22,362	618	33	6,181	3,830

6/ Merged into Berane District,1931.
7/ Merged into Bijelo Polje District,1931.

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Kicevo		1921	28,228	14,454	--	--	13,774	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	32,101	16,096	142	7	15,853	3
" "	Krusevo		1921	20,618	19,216	--	--	1,402	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	23,570	22,114	21	--	1,435	--
" "	Morihovo		1921	11,942	9,205	--	--	2,736	1
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	15,891	12,984	59	--	2,848	--
" "	Prespa		1921	18,751	14,671	10	--	4,070	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	21,631	16,823	62	1	4,737	8
" "	Prilep		1921	45,773	37,541	154	19	8,054	3
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	54,480	46,296	216	17	7,929	22
" "	Kocane		1921	25,711	18,814	2	5	6,890	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	31,784	25,822	106	7	5,835	14
" "	Males		1921	12,135	11,307	7	--	820	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	15,394	14,345	154	1	892	2
" "	Ovce Polje		1921	18,179	11,837	1	--	6,341	--
" "	" "	Vardarska	1931	21,938	16,740	149	4	5,044	1
" "	Radoviste		1921	16,440	8,836	1	149	7,454	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	19,461	11,467	57	2	7,814	121
" "	Carevo Selo		1921	14,019	9,926	10	--	4,083	--
" "	" "	Vardarska	1931	15,727	11,033	95	3	4,595	1
" "	Stip		1921	6,690	2,788	--	--	3,902	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	19,832	12,572	488	16	6,181	635

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and District	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Vucitrn		1921	24,308	4,563	72	1	19,672	--
" "	"	Moravska	1931	32,248	8,698	174	15	23,353	8
" "	Drenica		1921	19,450	1,544	39	1	17,866	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	25,811	4,267	25	--	21,517	2
" "	Mitrovica		1921	16,334	10,364	--	--	5,970	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	30,788	17,245	754	18	12,623	148
" "	Gnjilane		1921	71,030	21,498	1,549	--	47,983	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	91,037	30,939	2,247	--	57,851	--
" "	Gracanica		1921	28,953	8,315	1,805	--	18,831	2
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	57,858	21,910	3,025	61	32,411	451
" "	Lab		1921	26,243	994	--	--	25,248	1
" "	"	Moravska	1931	34,797	7,604	19	--	27,174	--
" "	Nerodimlje		1921	30,721	7,937	186	6	22,590	2
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	38,383	13,090	392	3	24,894	4
" "	Zegligovo		1921	39,844	28,130	2	--	11,712	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	66,501	47,323	351	20	18,777	30
" "	Kratovo		1921	19,755	18,861	36	18	838	2
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	20,300	19,980	46	3	265	6
" "	Kriva Palanka		1921	36,668	35,952	6	6	704	--
" "	" "	Vardarska	1931	40,532	39,978	87	--	448	19
" "	Presevo		1921	37,517	19,828	3	--	17,686	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	44,405	23,706	49	--	20,646	4

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Djakovica		1921	32,847	2,049	4,903	2	25,884	9
" "	"	Zetska	1931	45,378	6,739	5,817	1	32,810	11
" "	Istok		1921	20,159	5,658	1,298	--	13,203	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	25,918	9,600	1,481	1	14,836	--
" "	Pec		1921	22,352	3,441	1,603	--	17,308	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	44,688	13,013	2,348	--	29,320	7
" "	Gornji Debar		1921	14,949	5,946	97	3	8,898	5
" "	" "	Vardarska	1931	16,296	6,707	405	4	9,177	5
" "	Ohrid		1921	19,531	19,215	32	7	277	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	33,066	28,357	170	--	4,524	15
" "	Struga		1921	25,144	14,452	188	13	10,491	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	28,055	15,610	50	1	12,393	1
" "	Plevlje(Area)		1921	26,798	17,306	134	--	9,356	2
" "	Plevlje	Zetska	1931	33,196	23,698	298	1	9,187	12
" "	Boljanic		1921	9,376	5,807	--	--	3,569	--
" "	" 8/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Plevlje		1921	11,066	9,212	--	--	1,854	--
" "	" 8/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Gora		1921	12,817	4	1	--	12,812	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	14,127	228	22	--	13,558	--

8/ Merged into Plevlje District

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Podgora		1921	13,361	1,877	92	--	11,392	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	16,220	2,539	123	--	13,558	--
" "	Podrima		1921	29,698	2,954	572	--	26,169	3
" "	"	Zetska	1931	36,191	3,918	674	1	31,597	1
" "	Sar-Planina		1921	17,114	5,019	690	--	11,405	--
" "	" "	Vardarska	1931	46,154	10,256	3,432	14	32,429	23
" "	Has		1921	7,377	2	1,176	--	6,199	--
" "	" 9/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Mileseva		1921	15,639	7,238	--	--	8,401	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	23,606	12,642	36	1	10,927	--
" "	Nova Varos		1921	9,798	8,035	--	--	1,763	--
" "	" "	Zetska	1931	12,248	10,731	29	--	1,488	--
" "	Priboj		1931	13,556	8,357	4	--	5,195	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	16,070	10,008	49	1	6,011	1
" "	Dezeva		1921	25,803	16,864	--	--	8,939	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	42,159	24,376	114	3	17,416	--
" "	Sjenica		1921	22,503	8,641	24	--	13,820	18
" "	"	Zetska	1931	28,292	11,992	7	--	16,265	28
" "	Stavica		1921	12,874	1,566	1	--	11,307	--
" "	"	Zetska	1931	16,602	2,711	5	--	13,880	6

9/ Merged into Sar-Planina District

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Skoplje (Area)		1921	145,880	75,498	1,012	91	67,376	1,903
" "	Skoplje	Vardarska	1931	128,052	70,592	3,720	102	50,845	2,793
" "	Veles		1921	43,329	27,454	49	5	15,817	4
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	42,236	29,884	308	32	11,998	14
" "	Kacanik		1921	10,727	251	2	--	10,474	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	12,466	699	35	--	11,731	1
" "	Skoplje,City		1921	51,158	25,658	24	--	25,476	--
" "	" "	Vardarska	1931	68,334	40,856	3,578	100	21,011	2,789
" "	Galicnik		1921	11,510	5,953	33	--	5,524	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	12,051	6,493	25	--	5,532	1
" "	Gornji Polog		1921	28,082	8,782	89	--	19,211	--
" "	" "	Vardarska	1931	32,666	9,939	90	1	22,636	--
" "	Donji Polog		1921	46,414	13,826	1	--	32,587	--
" "	" "	Vardarska	1931	70,983	23,236	193	7	47,543	4
" "	Porec		1921	16,054	11,548	--	--	4,506	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	18,740	13,610	10	--	5,119	1
" "	Dojran		1921	8,667	4,288	11	--	4,368	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	11,713	6,388	91	--	5,208	26
" "	Djevdjelija		1921	11,314	10,949	37	--	317	9
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	15,943	15,423	158	1	264	97
" "	Kavadar		1921	19,629	14,446	1	--	5,182	--
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	23,917	22,138	88	34	1,648	11

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Negotin		1921	14,828	4,944	41	--	9,829	14
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	12,876	7,061	204	8	5,600	3
" "	Strumica		1921	32,475	25,207	59	716	5,840	653
" "	"	Vardarska	1931	38,996	30,429	209	16	6,582	1,679

RESTRICTED

Montenegro (Crna Gora)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
II. Montenegro			1921	199,227	167,499	8,319	55	23,300	55
"	Andrijevica (Area)		1921	24,624	18,154	388	--	6,081	1
"	Andrijevica	Zetska	1931	27,221	19,443	375	--	7,403	--
"	Kralje		1921	5,986	5,984	--	--	2	--
"	" 10/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Mateseve		1921	2,068	2,067	1	--	--	--
"	" 10/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Plav-Gusinje		1921	10,292	3,830	375	--	6,027	--
"	" " 10/ 11/		1931	--	--	--	--	--	--

10/ Merged into Andrijevica District, 1931.

11/ According to the 1931 Census the cities Gusinje and Plav had the following number of inhabitants:

	Gusinje	Plav
Total	4,095	4,393
Orthodox	970	1,702
Catholic	201	30
Protestant	---	---
Moslems	2,924	2,661
Others	---	---

RESTRICTED

Montenegro (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslems	Others
Montenegro	Bar (Area)		1921	28,638	12,170	3,723	7	12,705	33
"	Bar	Zetska	1931	32,926	14,122	5,004	1	13,796	3
"	Bar		1921	5,679	1,565	758	--	3,355	1
"	" 12/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Bojana		1921	3,765	147	330	--	3,355	13
"	" 12/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Krajina		1921	4,253	149	964	--	3,140	--
"	" 12/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Ulcinj		1921	5,028	1,507	1,293	--	2,228	--
"	" 12/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Crmnica		1921	7,502	7,463	16	3	20	--
"	" 12/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Kolasin (Area)		1921	14,899	14,714	31	1	153	--
"	Kolasin	Zetska	1931	15,826	15,600	121	--	103	2
"	Kolasin		1921	6,396	6,394	--	--	2	--
"	" 13/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Rovca Moraca		1921	7,148	7,148	--	--	--	--
"	" " 13/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--

12/ In 1931 merged into Bar District.

13/ In 1931 merged into Kolasin District.

RESTRICTED

Montenegro (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
"	Niksic (Area)		1921	50,516	50,037	270	--	205	4
"	Niksic 14/	Zetska	1931	37,196	36,559	366	1	264	6
"	Velimlje		1921	12,585	12,585	--	--	--	--
"	" 15/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Goransko		1921	9,390	9,930	--	--	--	--
"	" 15/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Niksic		1921	13,898	13,891	1	--	6	--
"	" 15/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Savnik		1921	10,700	10,700	--	--	--	--
"	"	Zetska	1931	22,521	22,320	48	--	38	115
"	Danilovgrad (City)		1921	12,480	12,388	7	40	45	--
"	" "	Zetska	1931	17,859	17,717	50	--	90	2
"	Podgorica (Area)		1921	48,651	41,225	3,513	42	3,865	6
"	Podgorica	Zetska	1931	42,904	33,474	5,094	3	4,324	409
"	Bioce		1921	9,081	7,759	1,249	--	73	--
"	" 16/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Podgorica		1931	14,673	14,557	4	--	112	--
"	" 16/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Tuzi		1921	4,205	584	1,930	--	1,691	--
"	" 16/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--

14/ Corresponds to Niksic area of 1921, except that it does not include Savnik District.
15/ Merged into Niksic District, 1931.
16/ Merged into Podgorica District, 1931.

RESTRICTED

Montenegro (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
"	Cetinje (Area)		1921	31,899	31,199	394	5	291	10
"	Cetinje	Zetska	1931	27,496	26,429	810	3	221	33
"	Cetinje		1921	6,081	6,077	3	--	1	--
"	" 17/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Crnjevica Rijeka		1921	11,015	10,930	61	--	21	3
"	"	"17/Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	Cevo		1921	9,311	9,311	--	--	--	--
"	" 17/	Zetska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--

17/ Merged into Cetinje District, 1931.

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosna i Hercegovina)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
III. Bosnia & Herzegovina			1921	1,890,440	829,290	444,308	6,627	588,244	21,971
" "	Banja Luka,City		1921	18,001	5,324	4,718	131	7,201	627
" "	" " "	Vrbaska	1931	22,165	6,769	6,486	157	8,039	714
" "	Banja Luka		1921	59,578	41,511	15,159	110	2,364	434
" "	" "	Vrbaska	1931	98,002	58,730	26,696	256	11,030	1,290
" "	Bosanska Gradiska		1921	45,190	30,887	6,724	921	6,349	309
" "	" "	Vrbaska	1931	57,235	39,621	8,682	980	7,335	697
" "	Bosanska Dubica		1921	27,354	22,657	1,487	354	2,806	50
" "	" "	Vrbaska	1931	33,129	28,121	1,641	302	3,039	26
" "	Bosanski Novi		1921	30,666	23,568	1,733	19	5,222	124
" "	" "	Vrbaska	1931	38,737	30,694	1,861	5	6,110	67
" "	Derventa		1921	71,087	24,454	35,833	536	9,546	718
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	67,305	23,931	34,104	246	8,250	819
" "	Kotor-Varos		1921	22,072	14,161	3,985	--	3,876	7
" "	" "	Vrbaska	1931	27,236	17,146	5,193	1	4,872	24
" "	Prijedor		1921	45,245	26,396	4,669	35	13,292	855
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	55,919	32,750	6,006	50	16,113	1,000
" "	Prnjavor		1921	49,893	28,604	10,338	832	3,827	6,292
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	63,653	38,964	13,311	917	4,699	5,762
" "	Tesanj		1921	54,010	24,995	10,556	276	17,788	395
" "	" 18/	Vrbaska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--

18/ Merged into several surrounding Districts,1931.

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Herzegovina (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Bihac		1921	27,152	11,636	3,241	12	12,076	187
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	39,309	17,178	7,999	5	13,962	165
" "	Bosanska Krupa		1921	40,683	26,764	251	5	13,657	6
" "	" "	Vrbaska	1931	46,946	31,502	347	3	15,087	7
" "	Bosanski Petrovac		1921	40,704	33,196	1,800	31	5,647	30
" "	" "	Vrbaska	1931	32,557	24,647	1,579	5	6,298	28
" "	Kljuc		1921	29,502	19,766	1,053	6	8,661	16
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	37,288	24,814	1,543	13	10,901	17
" "	Sanski Most		1921	37,607	23,240	5,098	4	9,194	71
" "	" "	Vrbaska	1931	46,777	28,285	6,727	1	11,652	112
" "	Cazin		1921	41,325	9,181	652	--	31,480	12
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	47,283	11,072	895	--	35,313	3
" "	Mostar,City		1921	18,176	5,102	4,835	20	8,009	210
" "	" "	Primorska	1931	20,295	5,502	5,764	32	8,844	113
" "	Bileca		1921	19,106	15,655	107	--	3,338	6
" "	"	Zetska	1931	21,273	17,090	436	9	3,702	36
" "	Gacko		1921	13,667	8,597	74	--	4,988	8
" "	"	Zetska	1931	15,235	9,426	83	--	5,724	2
" "	Konjic		1921	27,485	4,106	9,041	14	14,314	10
" "	"	Primorska	1931	32,189	4,739	10,735	7	16,693	15
" "	Ljubinje		1921	14,422	8,566	3,912	--	1,943	1
" "	"	Zetska	1931	14,980	8,689	4,268	--	2,015	8

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Herzegovina (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Ljubuski		1921	42,035	170	39, 477	--	2,375	13
" "	"	Primorska	1931	48,759	179	46, 198	--	2,379	3
" "	Mostar		1921	51,921	6,209	38,674	--	7,036	--
" "	"	Primorska	1931	83,190	12,730	52,869	37	17,400	154
" "	Nevesinje		1921	22,643	16,576	909	--	5,148	10
" "	"	Zetska	1931	25,285	18,018	1,348	--	5,917	2
" "	Stolac		1921	34,221	9,106	16,227	5	8,865	18
" "	"	Primorska	1931	41,156	10,310	20,207	4	10,632	3
" "	Trebinje		1921	22,322	15,761	831	20	5,333	377
" "	"	Zetska	1931	23,563	17,011	996	4	5,539	13
" "	Visoko		1921	43,948	9,249	12,904	13	21,571	211
" "	"	Drinska	1931	54,916	12,075	16,342	11	26,253	233
" "	Visegrad		1921	21,333	11,105	399	8	9,674	147
" "	"	Drinska	1931	28,425	14,017	498	12	13,801	97
" "	Rogatica		1921	32,113	15,119	535	6	16,383	70
" "	"	Drinska	1931	44,203	20,865	1,036	15	22,219	68
" "	Sarajevo		1921	46,315	26,070	4,795	51	15,281	118
" "	"	Drinska	1931	143,910	55,477	29,395	598	50,270	8,170
" "	Fojnica		1921	22,335	621	14,142	--	7,535	37
" "	"	Drinska	1931	25,146	566	15,972	--	8,587	21
" "	Foca		1921	35,583	12,754	147	1	22,670	11
" "	"	Zetska	1931	39,118	16,176	262	1	22,672	7

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Herzegovina (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Cajnice		1921	19,270	6,330	129	--	12,730	41
" "	"	Drinska	1931	30,123	8,881	184	4	21,046	8
" "	Bugojno		1921	45,757	14,981	16,463	1	14,259	53
" "	"	Primorska	1931	42,947	12,567	18,558	2	11,769	51
" "	Varcar-Vakuf		1921	22,743	18,244	2,196	1	2,301	1
" "	Mrkonjic Grad 19/	Vrbaska	1931	27,014	21,991	2,434	--	2,585	4
" "	Glamoc		1921	20,377	15,935	1,299	2	3,141	--
" "	"	Vrbaska	1921	24,877	19,924	1,342	--	3,607	4
" "	Duvno		1921	23,032	1,107	20,229	1	1,693	2
" "	"	Primorska	1931	26,150	1,222	23,109	--	1,819	--
" "	Kotarska isp.	Bos.Grahovo	1921	8,653	7,587	1,061	--	4	1
" "	Bos.Grahovo 20/	Vrbaska	1931	26,118	24,644	1,419	6	48	1
" "	Zepce		1921	15,586	2,378	7,210	168	5,592	238
" "	"	Drinska	1931	31,399	7,604	9,436	220	13,815	324
" "	Zenica		1921	29,004	5,298	6,930	163	16,372	241
" "	"	Drinska	1931	35,833	6,508	8,698	170	20,207	250
" "	Jajce		1921	32,423	15,958	8,057	11	8,327	70
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	48,510	24,176	10,080	9	14,205	40
" "	Livno		1921	42,735	16,673	22,870	1	3,240	11
" "	"	Primorska	1931	33,260	6,296	23,653	--	3,303	8

19/Name of District changed to Mrkonjic Grad.,since 1921.

20/Name changed to Bosansko Grahovo since 1921.Increase of population due to absorbing the towns of Drvar and Trubar of the Bosanska Krupa District listed above.

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Herzegovina (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Prozor		1921	12,449	46	7,955	--	4,438	10
" "	"	Primorska	1931	14,713	61	9,578	2	5,067	5
" "	Travnik		1921	36,533	4,312	17,065	30	14,676	450
" "	"	Drinska	1931	45,386	5,557	20,903	12	18,512	402
" "	Tuzla,City		1921	14,036	2,800	3,954	202	6,566	514
" "	" "	Drinska	1931	16,708	2,607	3,863	55	9,763	420
" "	Bijelina		1921	58,142	40,915	1,805	1,843	13,068	511
" "	"	Drinska	1931	78,602	57,038	2,344	2,074	16,744	402
" "	Brcko		1921	57,007	18,439	22,865	58	15,454	191
" "	"	Drinska	1931	97,962	34,956	42,208	109	20,443	246
" "	Vlasenica		1921	28,865	19,154	209	6	9,443	53
" "	"	Drinska	1931	37,532	25,278	286	13	11,881	74
" "	Gradacac		1921	56,846	20,441	17,988	6	18,266	145
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	50,992	16,457	19,685	255	14,521	74
" "	Gracanica		1921	31,905	13,155	298	3	18,406	43
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	55,759	21,276	2,186	1	32,265	31
" "	Zvornik		1921	47,233	26,249	287	243	20,312	142
" "	"	Drinska	1931	47,326	22,025	253	227	24,688	133
" "	Kladanj		1921	10,931	3,390	848	1	6,631	61
" "	"	Drinska	1931	14,620	4,740	1,202	12	8,616	86
" "	Maglaj		1921	28,047	15,153	1,903	2	10,947	42
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	20,147	8,853	2,497	--	8,783	14

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Herzegovina (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
"	" Srebrenica		1921	27,422	13,459	123	1	13,801	38
"	" "	Drinska	1931	35,210	17,766	103	3	17,332	6
"	" Tuzla		1921	56,026	7,369	10,038	4	38,587	28
"	" "	Drinska	1931	100,341	23,195	17,075	176	58,776	1,119

RESTRICTED

Dalmacia (Dalmacija)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovinas	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
IV.Dalmacia			1921	620,432	106,132	513,268	64	478	490
"	Benkovac 21/		1921	44,097	25,433	18,664	--	--	--
"	"	Primorska	1931	59,790	31,954	27,828	--	--	--
"	Dubrovnik 22/		1921	38,251	1,986	36,001	29	117	118
"	"	Zetska	1931	50,201	2,342	47,132	105	342	208
"	Zadar 21/		1921	65,355	3,247	62,108	--	--	--
"	Preko 23/	Primorska	1931	21,870	33	21,814	--	1	22
"	Imotski		1921	41,541	1,379	40,161	1	--	--
"	"	Primorska	1931	42,804	1,440	41,327	1	25	11
"	Knin 21/		1921	54,984	29,572	25,402	--	--	10
"	"	Primorska	1931	60,465	32,020	28,340	2	24	79
"	Korcula 24/		1921	28,354	35	28,307	--	--	12
"	"	Primorska	1931	20,698	56	20,623	8	1	10
"	Kotor		1921	35,305	24,468	10,586	17	215	19
"	"	Zetska	1931	38,989	24,715	13,702	53	421	98
"	Makarska		1921	27,321	36	27,280	--	--	5
"	"	Primorska	1931	26,774	77	26,653	3	1	40

21/ Annexed by Italy; figures were taken from the 1910 census.

22/ The population of Mljet under Dubrovnik District is based on 1910 census,due to Italian occupation.

23/ Became a district in 1931,formerly part of Zadar District in 1921 which became a part of Italy.

24/ The population of the towns Blato,Vela Luka and Korcula under Korcula District are based on 1910 census, due to Italian occupation in 1921.

RESTRICTED

Dalmacia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
"	Metkovic		1921	15,710	312	15,385	--	4	9
"	"	Primorska	1931	17,231	625	16,582	4	16	4
"	Sinj		1921	56,060	9,443	46,559	1	40	17
"	"	Primorska	1931	59,907	9,693	50,177	4	30	3
"	Split 25/		1921	106,688	2,332	106,049	15	102	190
"	"	Primorska	1931	131,054	3,284	127,038	97	115	520
"	Supetar (Brac)		1921	19,339	13	19,321	1	--	4
"	Brac 26/	Primorska	1931	17,331	30	17,294	2	11	7
"	Hvar27/		1921	27,050	39	26,999	--	--	12
"	"	Primorska	1931	23,174	295	22,834	14	--	31
"	Sibenik 27/		1921	58,377	7,837	50,446	--	--	94
"	"	Primorska	1931	68,135	10,028	57,762	22	74	249

25/ The population of the towns Lecevica, Muc and Trogir under Split District are based on the 1910 census, due to Italian occupation.

26/ Name changed to Brac since 1921.

27/ Because of Italian occupation in 1921 the 1910 census was used.

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
V. Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the town Kastav			1921	2,739,888	658,769	1,992,519	47,990	2,537	38,073
" "	Bjelovar, City		1921	7,873	1,598	5,664	39	63	509
" "	" "	Savska	1931	10,252	1,954	7,705	37	121	335
" "	Koprivnica, City		1921	8,115	269	7,441	13	22	370
" "	" "	Savska	1931	9,472	274	8,705	26	6	461
" "	Krizevci, City		1921	4,698	120	4,319	14	3	242
" "	" "	Savska	1931	7,035	133	6,683	9	6	204
" "	Bjelovar		1921	61,941	13,904	47,380	462	4	192
" "	"	Savska	1931	63,412	12,858	50,063	380	4	107
" "	Garesnica		1921	28,378	5,996	21,178	1,094	1	109
" "	"	Savska	1931	30,971	6,137	23,038	1,691	13	92
" "	Grubisno Polje		1921	22,854	10,765	11,887	121	2	79
" "	" "	Savska	1931	24,179	11,211	12,776	118	3	71
" "	Djurdjevac		1921	52,460	839	51,465	46	3	107
" "	"	Savska	1931	52,258	686	51,393	33	10	136
" "	Koprivnica		1921	32,535	4,824	27,594	13	1	103
" "	"	Savska	1931	44,615	4,967	38,911	411	4	322
" "	Krizevci		1921	53,868	2,824	50,949	23	1	71
" "	"	Savska	1931	54,490	2,819	51,573	17	2	79
" "	Kutina		1921	24,166	1,635	21,920	386	--	225
" "	"	Savska	1931	28,041	1,810	25,661	322	9	39

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Cazma		1921	32,535	4,824	27,594	13	1	103
" "	"	Savska	1931	38,044	1,843	36,067	21	21	92
" "	Varazdin ,City		1921	13,647	832	11,998	62	168	587
" "	" "	Savska	1931	14,612	709	13,110	45	219	529
" "	Varazdin		1921	41,286	40	41,176	6	3	61
" "	"	Savska	1931	45,739	24	45,655	6	--	54
" "	Zlatar		1921	47,976	54	47,852	20	2	48
" "	"	Savska	1931	51,736	35	51,670	2	--	29
" "	Ivanec		1921	42,644	426	42,135	12	11	60
" "	"	Savska	1931	45,620	574	44,895	15	73	77
" "	Klanjec		1921	27,547	31	27,509	--	--	6
" "	"	Savska	1931	28,568	14	28,538	1	--	15
" "	Krapina		1921	31,517	23	31,394	4	--	96
" "	"	Savska	1931	34,453	50	34,311	17	3	72
" "	Ludberg		1921	35,531	1,560	33,853	10	1	107
" "	"	Savska	1931	29,533	1,627	27,779	14	11	102
" "	Novi Marof		1921	33,111	168	32,866	24	--	53
" "	" "	Savska	1931	36,129	117	35,945	6	2	59
" "	Pregrada		1921	31,556	27	31,498	12	--	19
" "	"	Savska	1931	33,034	15	32,983	2	--	34
" "	Osijek,City		1921	34,485	4,541	26,170	726	224	2,824
" "	" "	Savska	1931	40,337	5,884	30,330	1,046	437	2,640

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Virovitica,City		1921	9,366	291	8,592	189	11	283
" "	" "	Savska	1931	10,652	405	9,664	263	6	253
" "	Valpovo		1921	22,335	668	21,306	134	5	222
" "	"	Savska	1931	24,096	1,029	22,323	236	6	502
" "	Virovitica		1921	30,994	4,423	26,183	252	--	136
" "	"	Savska	1931	39,152	9,873	28,798	174	4	303
" "	Donji Miholjac		1921	23,900	1,977	21,357	390	3	173
" "	" "	Savska	1931	26,961	4,412	21,937	358	1	253
" "	Djakovo		1921	47,602	4,710	41,839	203	18	832
" "	"	Savska	1931	52,941	5,803	46,070	201	94	773
" "	Nasice		1921	41,242	7,227	32,052	1,494	7	462
" "	"	Savska	1931	50,792	10,764	37,114	1,757	19	1,138
" "	Osijek		1921	29,545	10,725	16,805	1,886	19	110
" "	"	Savska	1931	33,514	11,916	19,580	1,813	21	185
" "	Slatina		1921	37,613	15,533	20,961	781	4	334
" "	"	Savska	1931	45,695	20,232	24,294	891	5	273
" "	Zagreb,City		1921	108,674	9,293	91,600	923	474	6,384
" "	" "	Savska	1931	185,581	13,279	157,897	2,064	1,239	11,102
" "	Karlovac,City		1921	16,863	1,768	14,607	58	71	359
" "	" "	Savska	1931	21,210	2,565	17,845	89	126	585
" "	Petrinja,City		1921	5,541	914	4,537	10	58	22
" "	" "	Savska	1931	5,536	962	4,462	8	21	83

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Sisak,City		1921	8,806	1,254	7,026	23	159	344
" "	" "	Savska	1931	10,915	1,419	9,049	38	123	286
" "	Velika Gorica		1921	32,444	94	32,272	5	1	67
" "	" "	Savska	1931	35,779	75	35,634	21	5	44
" "	Vrgin Most		1921	26,268	22,562	3,692	9	1	4
" "	" "	Savska	1931	37,820	30,237	7,571	--	12	--
" "	Glina		1921	42,076	27,911	14,095	12	14	44
" "	"	Savska	1931	45,742	30,606	15,003	10	23	100
" "	Dvor		1921	25,165	22,192	2,960	5	3	5
" "	"	Vrbaska	1931	26,579	23,452	3,073	5	7	42
" "	Dugo Selo		1921	20,910	130	20,711	12	16	41
" "	" "	Savska	1931	20,360	75	20,204	15	13	53
" "	Zagreb		1921	52,196	409	51,632	40	17	98
" "	"	Savska	1931	64,314	864	62,538	77	69	766
" "	Jastrebarsko		1921	37,721	96	31,012	7	1	6,605
" "	"	Savska	1931	38,009	85	32,882	5	7	30
-- --	-----		1921	--	--	--	-	-	--
" "	Rab 28/	Savska	1931	14,598	39	14,539	9	1	20
" "	Karlovac		1921	37,503	400	37,073	2	1	27
" "	"	Savska	1931	48,443	565	42,759	28	60	5,031
" "	Kostajnica		1921	28,151	18,385	9,694	4	22	46
" "	"	Savska	1931	29,099	19,157	9,853	4	19	66

28/ Formerly part of Zadar under Italy in 1921.

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Petrinja		1921	30,812	14,980	15,759	9	17	47
" "	"	Savska	1931	32,856	16,346	16,407	2	33	68
" "	Pisarovina		1921	21,390	4,543	16,802	15	--	30
" "	"	Savska	1931	14,965	42	14,875	19	4	25
" "	Samobor		1921	23,358	105	23,184	26	4	39
" "	"	Savska	1931	26,598	73	26,445	15	3	62
" "	Sveti Ivan Zelina		1921	31,796	53	31,728	--	--	15
" "	" " "	Savska	1931	34,502	29	34,450	2	1	20
" "	Sisak		1921	26,719	532	26,111	12	14	50
" "	"	Savska	1931	27,436	618	26,718	18	15	67
" "	Stubica		1921	36,975	122	36,789	10	--	54
" "	Donja Stubica 29/	Savska	1931	40,795	34	40,611	57	--	103
" "	Senj,City		1921	3,036	78	2,956	2	--	--
" "	" "	Savska	1931	3,072	75	2,979	1	2	15
" "	Brinje		1921	17,023	5,143	11,879	--	--	1
" "	"	Savska	1931	15,991	4,740	11,247	--	1	3
" "	Gospic		1921	34,876	16,980	17,876	--	12	8
" "	"	Savska	1931	34,060	16,611	17,428	--	10	11
" "	Perusic		1921	19,690	3,468	16,209	--	--	13
" "	"	Savska	1931	19,760	3,234	16,519	1	--	106

29/ Name changed to Donja Stubica District since 1921.

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Gracac		1921	27,369	19,938	7,382	1	39	9
" "	"	Savska	1931	27,859	19,818	8,020	5	2	14
" "	Donji Lapac		1921	16,681	15,316	1,365	--	--	--
" "	" "	Savska	1931	16,554	15,047	1,500	1	1	5
" "	Korenica		1921	22,156	16,629	5,524	2	--	1
" "	"	Savska	1931	14,482	12,046	2,424	4	2	6
" "	Otocac		1921	35,059	17,395	17,511	4	134	15
" "	"	Savska	1931	33,688	16,075	17,530	8	64	11
" "	Senj		1921	10,849	9	10,840	--	--	--
" "	"	Savska	1931	10,431	24	10,405	--	--	--
" "	Udbina		1921	12,800	9,572	3,227	--	1	--
" "	"	Savska	1931	11,976	8,897	3,077	--	1	1
" "	Bakar,City		1921	2,408	146	2,253	3	2	4
" "	" "	Savska	1931	2,075	124	1,929	8	2	12
" "	Susak,City		1921	13,239	590	12,426	49	66	108
" "	"	Savska	1931	16,111	987	14,833	57	65	169
" "	Vojnic		1921	34,833	25,015	9,799	--	5	14
" "	"	Savska	1931	39,297	28,441	10,825	2	16	13
" "	Vrbovsko		1921	16,135	2,409	13,702	1	--	23
" "	"	Savska	1931	17,228	2,859	14,317	10	7	35
" "	Delnice		1921	20,336	886	19,410	16	13	11
" "	"	Savska	1931	20,288	364	19,912	--	--	5

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Novi		1921	9,961	48	9,903	7	--	3
" "	"	Savska	1931	8,710	52	8,655	1	--	2
" "	Ogulin		1921	42,565	20,371	22,122	2	--	70
" "	"	Savska	1931	47,203	22,516	24,592	16	6	73
" "	Slunj		1921	41,945	22,120	19,811	--	6	8
" "	"	Savska	1931	45,829	24,352	21,470	--	3	4
" "	Susak		1921	19,390	534	18,839	4	10	3
" "	"	Savska	1931	18,848	223	18,581	3	21	20
" "	Crikvenica		1921	13,306	346	12,923	23	--	14
" "	"	Savska	1931	12,169	126	11,961	31	3	48
" "	Cabar		1921	6,747	77	6,667	2	--	1
" "	"	Savska	1931	10,223	76	10,139	1	4	3
" "	Brod,City		1921	10,623	1,289	8.090	357	163	724
" "	" "	Savska	1931	13,776	1,824	10,738	391	166	657
" "	Pozega,City		1921	7,040	857	5,611	126	96	350
" "	" "	Savska	1931	7,125	865	5,799	78	114	269
" "	Brod		1921	46,112	4,447	39,753	262	14	1,636
" "	"	Savska	1931	52,863	5,309	45,274	284	38	1,958
" "	Daruvar		1921	33,724	10,974	20,338	2,093	2	317
" "	"	Savska	1931	35,935	11,948	22,465	1,104	11	407
" "	Nova Gradiska		1921	50,602	12,269	37,767	70	28	468
" "	" "	Savska	1931	52,088	12,700	39,012	72	179	125

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Novska		1921	27,402	7,377	19,241	241	3	540
" "	"	Savska	1931	29,164	7,870	20,373	199	28	694
" "	Pakrac		1921	36,563	18,540	16,472	1,190	22	339
" "	"	Savska	1931	40,051	20,915	17,742	994	29	351
" "	Pozega		1921	48,023	11,497	35,521	830	89	86
" "	"	Savska	1931	52,920	13,028	39,008	728	24	132
" "	Zemun,City		1921	18,528	7,473	9,653	684	48	670
" "	" "	Belgrade District	1931	28,074	12,721	13,366	1,066	180	741
" "	Vinkovci,City		1921	10,160	1,113	7,653	592	21	781
" "	" "	Savska	1931	13,267	2,080	9,544	775	89	779
" "	Vukovar,City		1921	10,242	1,702	7,811	199	6	524
" "	" "	Savska	1931	10,862	2,189	8,073	162	20	318
" "	Sremska Mitrovica,City		1921	11,843	5,099	5,695	188	21	840
" "	" "	Dunavska	1931	13,839	6,202	6,359	222	58	998
" "	Petrovardin,City		1921	5,115	1,028	3,745	179	151	12
" "	" "	30/ Dunavska	1931	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Srijemski Karlovac,City		1921	5,907	3,307	2,564	32	1	3
" "	"	"Dunavska	1931	5,587	3,210	2,304	60	--	13
" "	Vinkovci		1921	31,982	4,361	25,432	1,964	4	225
" "	"	Savska	1931	34,825	4,727	27,034	2,323	10	731
" "	Vukovar		1921	31,930	13,502	14,894	1,806	15	1,713
" "	"	Savska	1931	36,474	18,011	14,622	1,670	10	406

30/ Merged into Novi Sad District,1931.

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Zemun		1921	30,597	24,401	1,302	4,773	5	116
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	35,458	27,714	1,679	5,719	34	312
" "	Zupanja		1921	32,691	2,036	23,836	387	11	421
" "	"	Savska	1931	34,719	2,182	31,534	443	55	505
" "	Ilok		1921	28,333	12,214	11,438	4,070	5	606
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	29,839	12,985	11,674	4,212	29	939
" "	Irig		1921	24,424	18,237	5,639	464	8	76
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	26,912	19,461	6,768	517	41	125
" "	Mitrovica		1921	31,093	26,959	3,531	400	2	201
" "	Sremska Mitrovica[31/]	Dunavska	1931	33,051	28,823	3,499	355	17	417
" "	Ruma		1921	53,150	27,839	24,151	613	7	480
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	57,645	32,568	24,019	485	30	543
" "	Stara Pazova		1921	49,194	26,290	7,754	14,775	--	375
" "	" "	Dunavska	1931	51,686	27,903	7,598	15,748	9	428
" "	Sid		1921	32,437	14,487	13,767	1,479	5	2,699
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	34,353	15,574	14,211	1,588	13	2,967
Medjumurje			1921	96,892	924	94,628	485	73	782
"	Prelog		1921	48,049	106	47,404	407	4	128
"	"	Savska	1931	44,948	63	44,753	18	2	116
"	Cakovec		1921	48,843	818	47,224	78	69	654
"	"	Savska	1931	48,825	277	47,208	83	30	1,232

31/ Name changed to Sremska Mitrovica District since 1921.

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav. (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
Island (ostrovo)	Krk & commune	Kastav	1921	28,618	22	28,575	4	--	17
" " "	Krk		1921	20,842	21	20,809	4	--	8
" " "	"	Savska	1931	20,043	69	19,960	2	4	8
" " "	Commune Kastav		1921	7,776	1	7,766	--	--	9
" " "	" "	Savska	1931	10,535	182	10,336	--	9	8

RESTRICTED

Slovenija and Prekmurje

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
VI.Slovenija and Prekmurje			1921	1,054,919	6,611	1,018,771	27,282	649	1,606
" "	Ljubljana,City		1921	53,294	2,024	50,559	289	236	186
" "	" "	Dravska	1931	59,765	2,122	56,708	320	368	247
" "	Maribor,City		1921	30,662	1,527	28,010	862	154	109
" "	" "	Dravska	1931	33,131	1,219	30,794	674	217	227
" "	Ptuj,City		1921	4,449	188	4,099	81	51	30
" "	" "	Dravska	1931	4,257	109	4,021	84	18	25
" "	Celje,City		1921	7,756	280	7,226	179	33	38
" "	" "	Dravska	1931	7,602	337	6,967	164	97	37
" "	Brezice		1921	48,431	33	48,354	25	--	19
" "	"	Dravska	1931	33,551	20	33,490	20	--	4
" "	Kamnik		1921	38,398	84	38,900	9	--	5
" "	"	Dravska	1931	39,570	55	39,483	17	8	7
" "	Konjice		1921	20,720	5	20,697	17	--	5
" "	"	Dravska	1931	21,234	21	21,198	10	2	3
" "	Kocevje		1921	40,394	27	40,343	23	--	1
" "	"	Dravska	1931	37,954	47	37,881	12	2	12
" "	Kranj		1921	54,770	17	54,712	33	--	8
" "	"	Dravska	1931	59,221	365	58,602	71	66	117
" "	Krsko		1921	53,136	39	53,038	8	--	51
" "	"	Dravska	1931	55,252	26	55,184	--	--	9

RESTRICTED

Slovenija and Prekmurjem(continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Litija		1921	36,246	16	36,219	11	--	--
" "	"	Dravska	1931	39,821	26	39,771	19	--	5
" "	Logatec		1921	21,943	6	21,931	6	--	--
" "	"	Dravska	1931	27,439	255	27,167	7	3	7
" "	Ljubljana		1921	65,349	189	65,088	58	--	14
" "	"	Dravska	1931	79,519	279	79,081	88	45	26
" "	Ljutomer		1921	32,748	50	32,586	102	--	10
" "	"	Dravska	1931	41,381	71	40,961	323	--	36
" "	Maribor		1921	96,596	226	95,810	510	25	25
" "	Desni Breg 32/	Dravska	1931	54,656	222	54,223	161	9	41
" "	Levi Breg 32/	Dravska	1931	54,877	342	54,153	361	1	20
" "	Politicka ekspozitura Mozirje		1921	14,213	5	14,207	1	--	--
" "	Gornji Grad 33/	Dravska	1931	17,584	8	17,574	--	--	--
" "	Murska Sobota		1921	92,295 34/	468	66,365	24,678	144	784
" "	" "	Dravska	1931	52,597	96	29,980	22,230	12	279
" "	Novo Mesto		1921	45,803	19	45,773	3	--	8
" "	" "	Dravska	1931	50,405	71	50,285	9	29	11
" "	Prevalje		1921	15,088	7	15,056	25	--	--
" "	Dravograd 35/	Dravska	1931	32,358	69	32,194	85	1	9

32/ Name changed to Desni Breg (right bank) Maribor and Levi Breg (left bank) Maribor Districts since 1921, the river Drava separates the two Districts.
33/ Name changed to Gornji Grad since 1921.
34/ Decrease in population due to being partially absorbed into another District, Dolnja Lendava.
35/ Name changed to Dravograd since 1921.

RESTRICTED

Slovenija and Prekmurjem(continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	-------- 36/		1921	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Dolnja Lendava	Dravska	1931	38,120	79	37,134	694	3	210
" "	Ptuj		1921	81,433 37/	1,060	80,242	74	5	52
" "	"	Dravska	1931	71,042	115	70,830	62	1	34
" "	--------		1921	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Smarje 38/	Dravska	1931	45,555	34	45,498	13	2	8
" "	Radovljica		1921	32,760	48	32,636	65	--	11
" "	"	Dravska	1931	36,322	254	35,960	75	10	23
" "	Slovenjgradec		1921	41,676	27	41,538	105	1	5
" "	"	Dravska	1931	30,246	117	30,089	24	7	9
" "	Celje		1921	102,331 39/	47	102,132	118	--	34
" "	"	Dravska	1931	59,176	82	58,946	110	9	29
" "	---------		1921	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Lasko 40/	Dravska	1931	34,386	58	34,220	72	7	19
" "	Crnomelj		1921	23,828 41/	219	23,250	--	--	359
" "	"	Dravska	1931	16,741	202	16,501	1	6	31
" "	----------		1921	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Metlika 42/	Dravska	1931	10,536	44	8,260	--	--	2,232

36/ Formerly part of Murska Sobota in 1921.
37/ Decrease in population due to being partially absorbed into Smarje District 1931.
38/ Formerly part of Ptuj District of 1921.
39/ Decrease in population due to being absorbed into Lasko District 1931.
40/ Formerly part of Celje District of 1921.
41/ Decrease in population due to being absorbed into Metleka District 1931.
42/ Formerly part of Crnomelj of 1921.

RESTRICTED

Banat, Backa and Baranja

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
VII. Banat, Backa and Baranja			1921	1,346,527	473,112	693,751	144,750	1,658	33,256
A. Banat			1921	561,958	306,414	209,370	39,226	684	6,264
"	Vrsac, City		1921	27,011	10,290	15,568	483	45	625
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	29,411	13,480	14,907	431	49	544
"	Pancevo, City		1921	19,407	9,874	6,350	2,520	37	626
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	22,089	11,209	6,934	3,143	140	663
"	Bela Crkva, City		1921	9,650	3,389	5,801	234	58	168
"	" " "	Dunavska	1931	9,657	4,047	5,176.	242	42	150
"	Velika Kikinda, City		1921	25,774	15,296	9,409	215	269	585
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	28,400	16,395	11,090	209	86	620
"	Veliki Beckerek (Petrovgrad) City		1921	27,522	10,755	14,143	1,051	212	1,361
"	" "	Dunavska	1921	32,831	13,349	16,672	1,133	79	1,598
"	Alibunar		1921	42,080	30,461	10,236	1,211	10	162
"	"	Dunavska	1931	41,432	29,686	10,109	1,128	6	503
"	Bela Crkva		1921	34,254	28,169	5,829	213	--	43
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	34,533	28,091	5,721	399	3	319
"	Velika Kikinda		1921	29,811	16,133	13,316	130	12	220
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	30,212	16,696	13,168	74	1	273
"	Veliki Beckerek (Petrovgrad)		1921	60,975	28,671	26,486	5,538	--	280
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	62,882	30,444	26,275	5,425	--	738
"	Vrsac		1921	37,816	21,050	14,452	2,048	36	230
"	"	Dunavska	1931	38,716	23,697	12,480	2,147	1	391

RESTRICTED

Banat, Backa and Baranja (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
"	Jasa Tomic		1921	38,272	9,490	28,304	218	--	260
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	45,838	21,023	24,563	57	1	194
"	Kovacica		1921	46,101	28,878	2,790	14,020	--	413
"	"	Dunavska	1931	47,826	29,450	3,283	13,959	12	122
"	Kovin		1921	33,704	21,609	8,962	2,807	1	325
"	"	Dunavska	1931	35,600	22,090	9,597	3,211	34	668
"	Nova Kanjiza		1921	34,185	13,814	18,946	928	2	495
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	32,659	15,689	15,864	635	5	466
"	Novi Becej		1921	48,449	34,246	13,797	129	2	275
"	" "	Dunavska	1931	46,379	32,936	12,841	92	256	254
"	Pancevo		1921	46,947	24,289	14,981	7,481	--	196
"	"	Dunavska	1931	47,084	24,189	14,341	8,037	10	507
B.Backa & Baranja			1921	784,569	166,698	484,381	105,524	974	26,992
" "	Novi Sad,City		1921	39,122	14,891	15,120	5,713	426	972
" "	" " "	Dunavska	1931	63,985	24,829	27,352	6,881	516	4,407
" "	Sombor,City		1921	31,342	13,529	15,989	445	210	1,169
" "	" "	Dunavska	1931	32,334	14,011	16,489	456	89	297
" "	Subotica,City.		1921	90,961	6,746	78,494	1,378	238	4,105
" "	" "	Dunavska	1931	100,058	9,993	84,268	1,274	235	4,288
" "	Senta,City		1921	30,694	2,386	26,769	99	57	1,383
" "	" "	Dunavska	1931	31,969	4,387	25,938	112	59	1,473

RESTRICTED

Banat, Backa and Baranja (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Banovina	Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholic	Protestant	Moslem	Others
" "	Stara Kanjiza, City		1921	18,074	659	17,105	29	--	256
" "	" "	Dunavska	1931	19,108	2,071	16,782	11	2	242
" "	Apatin		1921	46,386	5,911	40,086	99	--	290
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	45,690	5,789	39,420	96	8	377
" "	Batina		1921	20,473	1,893	16,436	2,002	1	141
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	20,872	2,757	16,287	1,608	10	210
" "	Darda		1921	28,979	4,890	18,907	4,854	1	327
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	31,974	8,557	18,848	4,137	5	427
" "	Zabalj		1921	30,102	21,186	6,046	883	--	1,979
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	30,518	21,467	5,677	626	5	2,743
" "	Kula		1921	50,635	5,148	13,100	22,942	5	9,440
" "	"	Dunavska	1931	53,479	6,910	13,698	22,077	11	10,783
" "	-------		1921	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Oplenac 43/	Dunavska	1931	26,669	26,622	34	1	8	4
" "	---------		1921	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Orasac 43/	Dunavska	1931	30,803	30,691	99	--	9	4
" "	---------		1921	--	--	--	--	--	--
" "	Mladenovac 44/	Dunavska	1931	31,259	31,090	145	8	9	7

43/ Formerly part of Jasenica District in 1921.

44/ Formerly part of Kosmaj District in 1921.

RESTRICTED

Other Slavs -- Russians, Ruthenes, Slovaks, Czechs, Poles -- comprised 1.5 percent of the total population. Most of these lived in Banat, Backa, and Baranja (4.9 percent), Croatia - Slavonia (2.4 percent) and in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.5 percent). 1/

The remaining minorities comprised only 1.7 percent of the total population. Most of these lived in Serbia (4.4 percent), and South Serbia (11.2 percent). There lived in 1921, in South Serbia, about 150,000 Turks. Spanish Jews comprised 0.4 percent of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and gypsies about the same percentage of the population in Banat, Backa, and Baranja. 2/

The 1931 census has not been published in entirety, primarily because some of it was not accurate. Because after 1929 there was officially a new Yugoslav nationality, many people by 1931 declared themselves Yugoslavs rather than Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Moslems, etc. Consequently, from the nationality point of view, the 1931 census was incomplete and therefore misleading. However, the census statistics in religious distribution which were published, and which are not misleading, can be used in estimating distribution by nationalities.

Some changes due to the movement of population undoubtedly took place between 1921 and 1931. The number of Yugoslavs decreased slightly; the 1921 ratio of the minorities to the total population can in general be used in estimating the 1941 population. In making these calculations it is necessary to consider the Yugoslav colonization of Vojvodina at the expense of the foreign minorities, as well as the border rectifications between Albania and Yugoslavia, by which Yugoslavia lost some of its earlier Albanian population.

(1) In North Serbia (Table 8, pp.) the only minority of any consequence is the Rumanian. The Rumanians are in a majority in Brza Palanka, Ljuc, Negotin, Porec, Zvizd, Boljerac and Homolje. In Krajina, Mlava, Morava, Zajecar the Rumanians are a large minority. In Jablanica there is a small Albanian population.

(2) In South Serbia (Table 8 pp.) there is a considerable Albanian minority (416,977 in 1921) and a small Turkish minority (148,019 in 1921). The Albanian population is in the majority: Drenica, Gnjilane, Grabanica, Lab, Nerodimlje, Djakovica, Istok, Pec, Gora, Podgora, Podrima, Has, Kacanik, Donji Polog.

A large Albanian population can be found also in the following: Bitolj, Kicevo, Mitrovica, Zegligovo, Presevo, Gornji, Debar, Gormji Polog, Struga, Sar-Planina, Skoplje District District, Skoplje City and Galicnik.

1/ Resultats Preliminaires du recensement de la population dans le le royame des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes du 31 janvier 1921, Sarajevo: 1924, pp. XXI-XXII; and, Ibid Sarajevo: 1932, pp. 2-3.

2/ Ibid

(29937)

D. Table No. 8 Population according to mother tongue

The population in Yugoslavia as a whole is overwhelmingly Yugoslav: Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian, with Serbo-Croatian the mother tongue of this great majority. In the Banat, Backa, and Baranja, however, they are merely the most numerous single group (about 37.8 percent in 1921), while elsewhere they are in the majority. In that majority, of course, are included the Yugoslav Moslems, who feel themselves to be either Serbs, or Croats, but mostly Serbs.

Next to the Yugoslavs the Germans are the largest national group in Yugoslavia. According to the census of 1921, there were 505,790 of them, or about 4.3 percent of the total population. They are distributed throughout the country, but most of them are in the Banat, Backa, and Baranja, where they comprise 23.8 percent of the population. Croatia and Slavonia have 4.5 percent, Slovenia 3.8 percent, and Bosnia and Herzegovina 0.9 percent. In Serbia, Montenegro, and Dalmatia there are almost no Germans. 1/

In 1921 there were 467,658 Magyars in Yugoslavia, or about 3.9 percent of the total population. The greatest number of Magyars (27.7 percent) lived in Banat, Backa, and Baranja. In Croatia and Slavonia the Magyars formed 2.6 percent of the population; in Slovenia (where they are especially numerous in Prekomurje) they formed 1.4 percent of the population. 2/

In 1921 there were 439,657 Albanians in Yugoslavia, or 3.7 percent of the total population. They formed an important minority only in South Serbia (28.4 percent) and Montenegro (8.4 percent). In other provinces there were virtually none. 3/

In 1921 there were 231,068 Rumanians in Yugoslavia, or about 1.9 percent of the total population. This figure included also the Tsintsars (an old group of Rumanian origin). Like the Germans and the Magyars, they are most densely settled in the Banat, Backa, and Baranja (5.4 percent), but especially in the Banat (12.4 percent). In Serbia proper there were in 1921 about 5.4 percent of Rumanians, mostly along the north-western Serbian borders. 4/

About 0.1 percent of the population in 1921 was Italian. Most of the Italians were in Dalmatia (0.7 percent) and Croatia - Slavonia (0.2 percent). In 1921, there were in Yugoslavia 12,553 Italians. 5/

1/ Resultats Preliminaires du recensement de la population dans le royame des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes du 31 janvier 1921, Sarajevo: 1924, pp. XXI-XXII; and, Ibid Sarajevo: 1932, pp. 2-3.

2/ Ibid

3/ Ibid

4/ Ibid

5/ Ibid

(29937)

Other Slavs -- Russians, Ruthenes, Slovaks, Czechs, Poles -- comprised 1.5 percent of the total population. Most of these lived in Banat, Backa, and Baranja (4.9 percent), Croatia - Slavonia (2.4 percent) and in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.5 percent). 1/

The remaining minorities comprised only 1.7 percent of the total population. Most of these lived in Serbia (4.4 percent), and South Serbia (11.2 percent). There lived in 1921, in South Serbia, about 150,000 Turks. Spanish Jews comprised 0.4 percent of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and gypsies about the same percentage of the population in Banat, Backa, and Baranja. 2/

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2/ Ibid

(29937)

The Turkish population is in the majority in Stip and Dojran and has large settlements in the following places:

Bitolj City and District, Morihovo, Prespa, Prilep, Kocane, Ovce Polje, Radoviste, Carevo Selo, Gnjilane, Zegligovo, Gornji Debar, Struga, Skoplje District and City, Veles, Gornji Polog, Kavadar, Negotin, and Strumica.

There are also a few Rumanians (Tsintsars) in South Serbia, especially in Bitolj City and Struga.

(3) With the exception of a small Albanian element, the population of Montenegro (Table No. 8 pp. 81-83) is overwhelmingly Serbian. The Albanian minority is concentrated in the Bar District, Bioce, and Podgorica District. It is in majority in Bojana, Krajina, Ulcinj, and Tuzi.

(4) In Bosnia and Herzegovina (Table 8, pp. 84-88). there were almost no minority groups: 16,471 Germans and 2,577 Hungarians in 1921. Yugoslav Moslems who live in large numbers in Bosnia and Herzegovina consider themselves Serbs, Croats, or simply Yugoslavs. In fact, they are Yugoslavs of Mohammedan faith. Thus the population differentation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is more important from the point of view of religion than from that of nationality.

(5) In Dalmatia (Table 8, pp. 89-90). there were in 1921, 4,706 Italians, dispersed along the Adriatic Coast.

(6) In Croatia, Slavonia, and Medjumurje (Table 8, pp. 91-99). the Yugoslavs are an overwhelming majority (2,437,858 in 1921). The largest foreign minorities in these provinces are Germans (124,156 in 1921), and other Slavs (69,693 in 1921). There were only 4,659 Italians in Croatia in 1921.

The largest German settlements are in:

Osijek City and District, Djakovo, Zemun City, Vinkovci, Vukovar, Ruma, and Stara Pazova.

There are others in:

Garesnica, Valpovo, Virovitica, Donji, Miholjac, Nasice, Slatina, Zagreb City, Brod City, Daruvar, Pakrac, Rozega, Zemun District, Sremska Mitrovica City and District, Ilok, and Sid.

Hungarians are concentrated mostly in the following places:

Bjelovar, Garesnica, Gubisno Polje, Kutina, Osijek City and District, Virrovitica City and District, Valpovo, Donji Miholjac, Djakovo, Nasice, Slatina, Daruvar, Pakrac, Pozega, Vinkovci, Vukovar, Iolok, Ruma, and Cakovec.

There are also some Czech, Slovak, Russian, Polish, etc. settlements in Croatia and Slavonia. Most of the Italians are in Pakrac, and on the Island of Krk.

(7) In Slovenia and Prekomurje (Table 8, pp. 100-101). The population is overwhelmingly Slovene (Yugoslav). Of the foreign minorities the German (41,514 in 1921) and Hungarian (14,429 in 1921) are the largest. The largest German

settlements are located at Maribor City and District, Kocevje, Ljutomer, Murska, Sobota, Novo Mesto, Slovenjgradec, and Celje. The Hungarian minority is almost exclusively at Murska Sobota (14,065 in 1921).

(8) The Yugoslavs are the most numerous single group in Vojvodina where there live large Hungarian, German, and Rumanian minorities. They have a majority in Nova Kanjiza, Stara Kanjiza, Senta, and Stari Becej.

A large Magyar population is found in the following places:

Visac City and District, Pancevo City and District, Velika Kikinda City and District, Veliki Beckerek (Petrovgrad) City and District, Alibunar, Jasa Tomic, Kovacica, Kovin, Novi Sad City and District, Sombor City, Subotica City, Apatin, Batina, Darda, Zagalje, Kula, Odzaci, Palanka, Sombor, Titel, and Novi Becej.

The Germans have a majority population in the following:

Vrsac City and District, Bela Crkva City, Kula, Sad, and Palanka.

Large German population is found in:

Pancevo City, Velika Kikinda City and District, Veliki Beckerek City (Petrovgrad), Alibunar, Bela Crkva, Kovzcica, Kovin Nova Kanjiza, Novi Sad City and District, Sombor City, Subotica City, Batina, Zagalje, Titel and Topola, Jaz Tomic, Apatin, Pancevo, Darda, Odzaci, and Sombor.

The Rumanians have large settlements in Vrsac District and in Alibunar, Bela Crkva, Veliki Beckerek (Petrovgrad) District, Kovacica, Kovin, and Pancevo. There are smaller Slavic (non-Yugoslav) settlements at Alibunar, Veliki Beckerek District (Petrovgrad), Vrsac, Koracica, Pancevo, Novi Sad City and District, Zabalje, Kula, Odzaci, Palanka, and Topola.

The Yugoslavs have the majority in the follosing districts and cities:

Pancevo City, Velika Kikinda City and District, Veliki Beckerek (Petrovgrad) City and District, Alibunar, Bela Crkva, Kovacica, Kovin, Novi Becej, Novi Sad City, Sombor City, Subotica City, Batina, Zabalje, and Titel.

Table 8. POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER TONGUE

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
I.Serbia		1921	3,339,369	3,625	2,532	5,969	420,473	149,210	159,549	503	7,298	44,950	4,133,478
A.North Serbia		1921	2,460,744	3,166	2,434	5,792	3,496	1,196	149,964	466	6,869	22,709	2,656,731
" "	Belgrade City	1921	96,252	1,059	1,478	4,077	410	487	379	182	3,783	3,632	111,739
" "	Vracar	1921	28,789	24	97	140	1	1	136	37	160	177	30,562
" "	Grocka	1921	22,126	4	--	—	--	--	108	1	4	160	22,433
" "	Kolubara	1921	24,795	21	7	4	—	—	22	—	4	21	24,874
" "	Kosmaj	1921	33,121	8	17	17	8	1	308	4	16	18	33,518
" "	Posavina	1921	26,947	2	5	8	—	—-	526	—	15	30	22,521
" "	Valjevo	1921	23,688	—	—	1	---	—	39	—	2	213	23,943
" "	Kolubara	1921	25,924	1	3	6	--	—	18	—	3	224	26,179
" "	Podgorina	1921	21,791	1	2	--	—	----	1	—	6	200	22,001

North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Posavina	1921	22,118	14	37	17	1	1	137	2	21	173	22,521
" "	Tamnava	1921	28,363	11	—	24	—	—	1,128	—	12	35	29,573
" "	Bosiljgrad	1921	24,095	—	—	—	1	—	--	1	—	6	24,103
" "	Vlasotince	1921	41,233	2	4	--	4	1	—	--	15	60	41,319
" "	Jablanica	1921	44,136	—	2	3	2,632	4	63	—	2	687	47,529
" "	Leskovac	1921	59,391	1	25	47	3	39	14	—	113	1,689	61,322
" "	Masurica	1921	17,519	—	--	2	113	18	—	1	20	681	18,354
" "	Poljanica	1921	14,698	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	3	152	14,871
" "	Pcinja	1921	37,705	—	—	—	1	9	2	1	345	671	38,734
" "	Grusa	1921	47,398	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	2	29	47,440
" "	Jasenica	1921	36,026	1	5	7	—	—	8	13	18	19	36,097
" "	Kragujevac	1921	30,063	—	1	—	---	—	3	—	3	5	30,075

North Serbia (continued)

Province		Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
"	"	Lepenica	1921	36,620	2	5	7	—	—	40	—	30	5	36,726
"	"	Brza Palanka	1921	2,536	2	—	12	—	—	13,918	—	11	463	16,942
"	"	Kljuc	1921	2,239	—	33	26	—	3	15,037	1	37	16	17,392
"	"	Krajina	1921	13,946	—	1	—	—	—	5,940	1	—	33	19,921
"	"	Negotin	1921	15,340	2	11	—	—	—	17,201	—	6	31	32,591
"	"	Porec	1921	3,445	1	1	17	—	—	9,384	—	15	43	12,916
"	"	Zupa	1921	18,459	—	—	—	—	-1	—	—	3	89	18,552
"	"	Kopaonik	1921	16,570	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	16,588
"	"	Razanj	1921	21,383	137	1	4	—	—	43	—	6	179	21,753
"	"	Rasina	1921	55,444	7	5	4	2	12	228	—	11	218	55,931
"	"	Trstenik	1921	32,508	—	3	19	1	—	22	1	16	59	32,629
"	"	Belica	1921	38,947	5	8	26	—	1	739	38	143	147	40,054

RESTRICTED

North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Despotovac	1921	19,354	—	1	1	—	—	1,836	—	1	30	21,223
" "	Levac	1921	28,054	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	9	28,066
" "	Paracin	1921	37,147	45	15	87	—	3	576	8	101	140	38,122
" "	Resava	1921	26,171	—	7	6	—	—	2,380	1	13	192	28,770
" "	Temnic	1921	22,861	—	5	4	—	—	295	—	6	94	23,265
" "	Aleksinac	1921	25,025	4	4	46	8	3	8	—	75	469	25,642
" "	Banja	1921	24,222	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	44	94	24,370
" "	Morava	1921	26,271	1	—	—	1	8	2	—	—	301	26,584
" "	Nis	1921	59,969	2	2	3	15	2	1	1	91	563	60,649
" "	Svrljig	1921	24,687	2	—	—	—	1	70	23	6	127	24,916
" "	Bela Palanka	1921	19,924	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	393	20,325
" "	Lusnica	1921	26,360	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	87	26,452
" "	Nisava	1921	51,950	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	12	433	52,404

RESTRICTED

North Serbia (continued)

Province		Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
"	"	Caribrod	1921	21,743	7	1	1	92	18	17	1	7	172	22,059
"	"	Azbukovica	1921	19,511	2	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	93	19,615
"	"	Jadar	1921	31,434	6	12	7	21	6	142	—	29	187	31,844
"	"	Macva	1921	49,308	6	36	22	—	2	403	—	50	187	50,014
"	"	Posavo-Tamnava	1921	28,246	—	7	1	—	1	160	—	1	216	28,632
"	"	Pocerina	1921	23,774	3	11	7	—	1	182	1	13	117	24,109
"	"	Radjevina	1921	19,030	1	11	7	1	—	3	—	9	130	19,182
"	"	Golubac	1921	14,446	—	3	—	2	—	11	—	4	7	14,473
"	"	Zvizd	1921	8,133	3	9	7	—	—	11,356	—	2	207	19,717
"	"	Mlava	1921	34,035	1	3	3	—	—	11,983	1	10	25	46,061
"	"	Morava	1921	24,848	2	5	3	—	—	5,085	—	13	39	29,995
"	"	Pozarevac	1921	44,135	36	28	87	—	—	378	—	35	299	44,998
"	"	Ram	1921	28,182	2	4	16	—	1	3,251	1	24	147	31,628

RESTRICTED

North Serbia (continued)

Provinces		Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
"	"	Takovo	1921	24,590	2	—	—	—	—	35	—	1	8	24,636
"	"	Jasenica	1921	50,631	31	25	24	18	12	47	4	23	180	50,995
"	"	Orasje	1921	36,616	4	7	2	—	—	16	1	7	168	36,821
"	"	Podunavlje	1921	33,857	—	5	12	—	—	6	1	3	36	33,920
"	"	Boljevac	1921	14,036	68	1	31	—	—	17,856	5	9	57	32,063
"	"	Zaglavak	1921	36,058	111	1	14	—	8	69	—	33	125	36,419
"	"	Zajecar	1921	25,425	21	3	32	—	2	15,653	54	30	214	41,434
"	"	Timok	1921	16,339	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	12	16,356
"	"	Dobric	1921	34,061	—	1	16	—	—	138	114	18	—	786
"	"	Kosanica	1921	21,394	—	—	—	7	3	29	—	3	37	21,473
"	"	Prokuplje	1921	45,560	—	1	1	15	9	—	—	4	324	45,914
"	"	Arilje	1921	12,774	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	27	12,804
"	"	Zlatibor	1921	21,203	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	21,219

RESTRICTED

North Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Pozega	1921	22,452	4	3	3	—	2	--	--	—	50	22,514
" "	Homolje	1921	8,768	3	—	—	—	—	11,622	—	2	127	20,522
" "	Kacer	1921	18,383	—	—	1	—	1	28	2	2	90	18,507
" "	Ljubic	1921	30,820	4	13	15	1	—	1	—	6	14	30,874
" "	Raca	1921	22,102	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	22,136
" "	Uzice	1921	22,257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,257
" "	Crna Gora	1921	13,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,600
" "	Dragacevo	1921	29,775	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	29,797
" "	Zica	1921	26,706	13	1	4	—	3	—	5	29	164	26,925
" "	Moravica	1921	21,240	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	--	21,246
" "	Studenica	1921	23,504	--	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	9	23,517
" "	Trnava	1921	15,298	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	14	25	15,344

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
B.South Serbia*		1921	878,625	459	98	177	416,977	148,019	9,585	37	429	22,341	1,476,747
" "	Berane (Area)	1921	23,561	—	—	—	275	19	—	—	9	—	23,864
" "	Berane,City	1921	2,714	—	—	—	21	18	—	—	9	—	2,762
" "	Berane	1921	7,214	--	—	—	—	1	--	—	—	--	7,215
" "	Budimlje	1921	6,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,544
" "	Rozaj	1921	7,089	--	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	7,343
" "	Bijelo Polje(Area)	1921	26,136	--	—	--	8	1	—	—	—	—	26,147
" "	Bijelo Polje	1921	12,344	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	12,348
" "	Lozna	1921	10,498	—	—	--	—	--	—	—	1	—	10,499
" "	Bitolj	1921	21,606	—	—	—	3,619	1,070	696	—	1	8	27,000
" "	Bitolj, City	1921	15,958	40	15	9	1,801	6,025	1,149	—	49	3,374	28,420
" "	Kicevo	1921	18,670	—	—	—	9,203	265	88	—	2	—	28,228

* Macedonians were classed as Serbs (Southern Serbs), but they speak Macedonian, a separate language closely resembling Serbo-Croatian and Bulgarian.

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Kruševo	1921	17,499	—	—	—	1,292	21	1,699	—	—	107	20,618
" "	Meríhovo	1921	9,203	—	—	—	31	2,707	—	—	—	1	11,942
" "	Prespa	1921	13,930	—	—	1	1,446	2,446	756	—	—	172	18,751
" "	Prilep	1921	37,669	29	5	9	1,817	5,473	37	3	23	708	45,773
" "	Kocane	1921	18,316	5	1	—	3	6,739	495	—	—	152	25,711
" "	Kalec	1921	11,893	5	—	—	1	116	2	—	—	118	12,135
" "	Ovce Pólje	1921	11,555	—	—	—	28	6,270	287	—	2	37	18,179
" "	Radoviste	1921	9,113	—	—	—	4	7,056	56	—	—	211	16,440
" "	Carevo Selo	1921	11,406	3	1	—	—	2,501	—	—	—	108	14,019
" "	Stip	1921	2,441	—	—	—	—	3,899	350	—	—	—	6,690
" "	Vucitrn	1921	4,525	38	—	—		16,972	1,885	32	—	2,623	

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbia-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Dremica	1921	1,572	19	1	1	17,808	8	—	—	—	41	19,450
" "	Mitrovica	1921	10,695	—	—	—	5,635	—	—	—	1	3	16,334
" "	Gnjilane	1921	22,543	—	1	—	43,830	2,761	1	—	1	1,893	71,030
" "	Gracanica	1921	9,973	—	2	—	18,038	378	31	—	2	529	28,953
" "	Lab	1921	2,542	--	—	—	23,434	141	—	—	1	125	26,243
" "	Kerodimlje	1921	7,846	1	—	--	21,818	224	129	—	11	692	30,721
" "	Zegligovo	1921	28,035	--	—	—	9,284	1,849	101	1	—	574	39,844
" "	Kratovo	1921	18,730	20	--	—	14	773	61	—	14	143	19,755
" "	Kriva Palanka	1921	35,933	1	1	—	5	475	31	—	1	221	36,668
" "	Presovo	1921	19,819	—	2	1	15,153	800	28	--	1	1,713	37,517
" "	Djakovica	1921	2,397	2	—	2	30,041	149	—	--	2	254	32,847
" "	Istok	1921	5,774	—	—	—	14,317	19	—	—	—	49	20,159

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Pec	1921	3,545	—	—	—	18,746	1	—	—	1	59	22,352
" "	Gornji Debar	1921	8,636	5	—	4	4,243	2,020	26	—	2	13	14,949
" "	Ohrid	1921	19,304	10	—	—	176	31	8	—	1	1	19,531
" "	Struga	1921	15,577	32	1	2	6,449	1,779	1,285	—	6	13	25,144
" "	Plevlje(area)	1921	26,723	3	3	1	16	40	4	1	2	5	26,798
" "	Boljanic	1921	9,376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,376
" "	Plevlje	1921	11,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,066
" "	Gora	1921	6,224	—	—	—	6,375	218	—	—	—	—	12,817
" "	Podgora	1921	2,153	—	—	—	10,895	307	—	—	—	6	13,361
" "	Podrima	1921	5,500	4	—	—	23,278	692	1	—	1	222	29,698
" "	Has	1921	2	—	—	—	7,336	1	—	—	—	38	7,377
" "	Sar-Planina	1921	9,502	—	—	—	7,331	274	—	—	—	7	17,114

South Serbia (continued)

Province		Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
"	"	Mileseva	1921	15,637	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	15,639
"	"	Nova Varos	1921	9,771	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	1	9,798
"	"	Priboj	1921	13,215	—	—	—	—	307	—	—	—	34	13,556
"	"	Deseva	1921	25,761	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	37	25,803
"	"	Sjenica	1921	21,605	—	—	1	867	12	—	—	—	18	22,503
"	"	Stavica	1921	11,993	—	—	—	878	3	—	—	—	—	12,874
"	"	Skoplje(Area)	1921	82,148	44	35	66	32,035	26,341	646	23	176	4,366	145,880
"	"	Veles	1921	31,773	3	3	1	1,943	9,398	100	1	5	102	43,329
"	"	Kacanik	1921	247	—	—	2	10,466	5	1	—	1	5	10,727
"	"	Skoplje,City	1921	28,577	3	1	3	18,764	2,958	2	—	4	846	51,158
"	"	Galicnik	1921	8,952	—	—	1	2,525	15	15	—	—	2	11,510
"	"	Gornji Polog	1921	8,910	—	—	—	11,881	7,177	43	1	—	66	28,082

RESTRICTED

South Serbia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Donji Polog	1921	14,848	--	--	--	30,955	483	7	--	--	121	46,414
" "	Porec	1921	13,858	--	--	--	1,740	440	1	--	--	15	16,054
" "	Dojran	1921	3,973	3	--	--	--	4,367	--	--	--	324	8,667
" "	Djewdjelija	1921	10,081	5	1	2	20	293	683	1	6	222	11,314
" "	Kavadar	1921	17,520	--	--	--	4	2,088	13	--	--	4	19,629
" "	Negotin	1921	10,482	2	2	33	6	4,127	161	--	4	11	14,828
" "	Strumica	1921	26,483	9	2	--	--	5,636	15	--	2	328	32,475

RESTRICTED

Montenegro (Crna Gora)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croations	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
II.Montenegro		1921	181,989	55	17	33	16,838	108	6	39	100	42	199,227
"	Andrijevica(Area)	1921	23,865	--	--	3	746	5	--	1	3	1	24,624
"	Kralje	1921	5,984	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	5,986
"	Mateseve	1921	2,066	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2,068
"	Plav-Gusinje	1921	9,546	--	--	2	740	4	--	--	--	--	10,292
"	Bar(Area)	1921	17,100	8	1	2	11,387	73	--	33	14	20	28,638
"	Bar	1921	5,306	2	--	--	347	15	--	6	1	2	5,679
"	Bojana	1921	424	--	--	--	3,340	--	--	--	--	1	3,765
"	Krajina	1921	151	--	--	--	4,101	1	--	--	--	--	4,253
"	Ulcinj	1921	1,516	--	--	2	3,495	7	--	1	4	3	5,028
"	Crmnica	1921	7,478	3	--	--	12	--	--	--	2	7	7,502
"	Kolasin(Area)	1921	14,878	6	1	--	7	5	--	--	2	--	14,899
"	Kolasin	1921	6,395	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,396

RESTRICTED

Montenegro (Crna Gora) ---(continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
"	Rovaca Moraca	1921	7,148	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,148
"	Niksic(Area)	1921	50,455	2	--	--	42	5	1	--	10	1	50,516
"	Velimlje	1921	12,585	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,585
"	Goransko	1921	9,389	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	9,390
"	Niksic	1921	13,898	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,898
"	Savnik	1921	10,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,700
"	Bioce	1921	7,815	--	--	--	1,266	--	--	--	--	--	9,081
"	Danilov City	1921	12,480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,480
"	Podgorica(Area)	1921	44,038	18	7	6	4,530	13	5	3	23	8	48,651
"	Podgorica	1921	14,672	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,673
"	Tuzi	1921	1,060	--	--	--	3,144	1	--	--	--	--	4,205
"	Cetinje (Area)	1921	31,653	21	8	22	126	7	--	2	48	12	31,899

RESTRICTED

Montenegro (Crna Gora)—(continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
"	Cetinje	1921	6,080	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,081
"	Crajevica Rijeka	1921	10,963	10	—	5	34	—	—	—	3	—	11,015
"	Cevo	1921	9,311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,311

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Hercegovina (Bosna i Hercegovina)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
III. Bosnia & Hercegovina		1921	1,826,657	4,682	2,577	16,471	626	231	1,334	1,762	27,864	8,236	1,890,440
" "	Banja Luka, City	1921	16,027	276	82	519	40	49	11	63	734	200	18,001
" "	Banja Luka	1921	56,567	118	11	1,004	1	—	18	604	1,201	54	59,578
" "	Bosanska Gradiska	1921	40,923	53	36	2,442	—	1	43	33	1,632	27	45,190
" "	Bosanska Dubica	1921	26,819	66	15	381	2	—	—	3	78	—	27,354
" "	Bosanski Novi	1921	29,982	91	10	112	11	—	6	5	446	3	30,666
" "	Derventa	1921	68,214	158	161	1,094	8	2	12	36	1,290	112	71,087
" "	Kotor-Varos	1921	21,938	42	6	19	—	—	1	3	63	—	22,072
" "	Prijedor	1921	43,520	114	10	113	11	10	4	11	1,341	111	45,245
" "	Prnjavor	1921	34,164	108	371	1,486	2	—	556	292	12,768	146	49,893
" "	Tesanj	1921	51,834	177	372	645	4	1	101	49	888	239	54,010
" "	Bihac	1921	26,871	25	10	50	5	—	5	10	62	14	27,152

GEOGRAPHY

Bosnia and Hercegovina (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Bosanski Krupa	1921	40,609	20	6	9	4	2	2	2	62	3	40,683
" "	Bosanski Petrovac	1921	40,160	153	22	217	—	--	2	5	145	—	40,704
" "	Bihacki Most	1921	37,494	24	2	13	10	—	—	1	18	45	37,607
" "	Ključ	1921	29,405	31	8	30	1	—	--	—	27	---	29,502
" "	Cazin	1921	41,286	10	1	2	1	—	—	--	13	12	41,325
" "	Mostar,City	1921	17,361	307	43	133	29	16	—	34	185	68	18,176
" "	Bileca	1921	19,071	17	2	1	--	--	1	--	14	--	19,106
" "	Gacko	1921	13,625	8	1	18	--	--	--	3	11	1	13,667
" "	Konjic	1921	27,278	22	7	88	--	5	--	8	46	31	27,485
" "	Ljubinje	1921	14,404	2	—	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	14,422
" "	Ljubuski	1921	41,986	12	2	10	1	—	--	2	22	--	42,035
" "	Mostar	1921	51,913	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	5	--	51,921
" "	Nevesinje	1921	22,629	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	--	22,643

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Herzegovina (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Stolac	1921	34,165	13	5	11	2	1	—	4	20	—	34,221
" "	Trebinje	1921	21,232	31	4	40	18	—	1	18	624	354	22,322
" "	Visoko	1921	43,253	122	22	180	—	—	12	8	208	143	43,948
" "	Visegrad	1921	21,207	22	16	30	5	—	2	1	29	21	21,333
" "	Bugojno	1921	31,746	65	3	48	1	—	--	19	61	170	32,113
" "	Sarajevo	1921	45,550	148	46	209	3	—	5	17	304	33	46,315
" "	Fojnica	1921	22,167	14	6	33	--	—	8	2	85	20	22,335
" "	Foca	1921	35,460	15	3	27	1	—	—	—	35	42	35,583
" "	Cajnice	1921	19,127	19	5	25	--	1	6	1	24	62	19,270
" "	Bugojno	1921	45,609	26	6	21	2	—	1	6	63	23	45,757
" "	Varcar-Vakuf	1921	22,685	16	6	22	—	—	—	—	14	—	22,743
" "	Glamoc	1921	20,291	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	28	—	20,377
" "	Duvno	1921	23,017	--	1	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	23,032

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Hercegovina (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Kotarsko imp.Bos.Grahovo	1921	8,641	7	--	3	--	--	--	--	2	--	8,653
" "	Zepce	1921	14,834	55	40	357	1	2	10	21	256	10	15,586
" "	Zenica	1921	27,807	251	70	434	6	4	2	12	362	56	29,004
" "	Jajce	1921	32,110	31	28	121	6	4	--	10	105	8	32,423
" "	Livno	1921	42,727	11	--	13	11	--	--	--	31	2	42,795
" "	Prozor	1921	12,425	2	1	6	1	--	--	1	13	--	12,449
" "	Travnik	1921	35,760	164	24	214	11	2	11	9	316	22	36,533
" "	Tuzla,City	1921	11,814	345	96	675	76	--	84	116	582	248	14,036
" "	Bijelina	1921	54,628	62	625	2,202	44	8	67	5	298	203	58,142
" "	Brcko	1921	56,419	43	82	178	21	8	1	1	187	67	57,007
" "	Vlasenica	1921	28,590	47	10	20	4	--	38	--	59	97	28,865
" "	Gradacac	1921	56,437	56	48	94	17	--	35	31	57	71	56,846

RESTRICTED

Bosnia and Hercegovina (continued)

Provinces	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Gracanica	1921	31,753	16	11	24	—	—	33	25	39	4	31,905
" "	Zvornik	1921	46,519	12	18	268	13	—	80	3	84	236	47,233
" "	Kladanj	1921	10,832	9	4	34	2	—	1	2	21	26	10,931
" "	Maglaj	1921	27,962	11	4	20	2	--	3	3	28	14	28,047
" "	Srebrenica	1921	27,359	6	4	6	9	1	—	1	25	11	27,422
" "	Tuzla	1921	55,746	19	11	34	4	—	116	50	31	15	56,026

RESTRICTED

Dalmacia (Dalmacija)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
IV.Dalmacia		1921	611,323	1,048	68	106	204	43	77	4,706	1,146	749	620,432
"	Benkovac	1921	43,988	—	—	2	—	—	—	84	—	23	44,097
"	Dubrovnik	1921	36,623	196	18	149	69	2	4	411	692	85	38,251
"	Zadar	1921	65,006	—	—	26	—	—	—	281	—	42	65,355
"	Imotski	1921	41,480	7	—	7	1	—	—	44	2	—	41,541
"	Knin	1921	54,701	—	—	40	—	—	—	186	—	57	54,984
"	Korcula	1921	27,890	9	—	10	—	—	—	432	9	4	28,354
"	Kotor	1921	34,309	266	29	138	94	4	9	197	241	18	35,305
"	Makarska	1921	27,291	12	1	4	3	—	—	6	4	—	27,321
"	Metkovic	1921	15,644	13	1	4	2	—	—	32	12	2	15,710
"	Sinj	1921	55,885	72	—	21	1	2	1	44	32	2	56,060
"	Split	1921	106,187	467	19	135	34	35	63	1,389	141	218	106,688

RESTRICTED

Dalmacia (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
"	Supetar(Brac)	1921	19,261	6	--	--	--	--	--	46	13	13	19,339
"	Hvar	1921	26,427	--	--	11	--	--	--	586	--	26	27,050
"	Sibenik	1921	56,631	--	--	521	--	--	--	968	--	257	58,377

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
V. Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav.		1921	2,437,858	23,260	71,928	124,156	652	300	541	4,659	69,693	6,841	2,739,888
" "	Bjelovar, City	1921	6,821	143	175	251	1	—	6	16	452	8	7,873
" "	Koprivnica, City	1921	7,626	197	88	114	—	—	3	5	80	2	8,115
" "	Krizevci, City	1921	4,356	117	31	58	—	—	1	8	126	1	4,698
" "	Bjelovar	1921	54,645	227	3,582	804	—	—	4	58	2,408	243	61,941
" "	Garesnica	1921	22,505	393	1,975	1,304	—	—	—	21	2,098	82	28,378
" "	Grubisno Polje	1921	17,767	55	2,111	370	—	—	—	14	2,432	105	22,854
" "	Djurdjevac	1921	50,982	212	843	63	—	—	3	14	138	205	52,460
" "	Koprivnica	1921	31,728	167	307	30	—	—	4	6	62	231	32,535
" "	Krizevci	1921	53,424	239	158	135	2	—	—	42	806	62	53,868
" "	Kutina	1921	19,743	250	1,230	571	—	—	3	283	2,083	3	24,166
" "	Cazma	1921	32,348	98	125	24	—	—	—	28	1,413	70	32,535

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Varazdin, City	1921	12,187	699	133	293	83	20	2	19	192	19	13,647
" "	Varazdin	1921	40,851	239	17	52	—	—	—	2	78	47	41,286
" "	Zlatar	1921	47,572	201	27	71	1	—	—	9	95	—	47,976
" "	Ivanec	1921	42,333	160	32	52	—	—	3	5	53	6	42,644
" "	Klanjec	1921	27,344	150	2	17	—	—	—	—	34	—	27,547
" "	Krapina	1921	31,271	128	22	61	—	—	2	2	19	12	31,517
" "	Ludberg	1921	35,342	74	52	39	—	—	2	1	20	1	35,531
" "	Novi Marof	1921	32,737	117	26	48	—	—	—	22	159	2	33,111
" "	Pregrada	1921	31,297	141	3	83	—	—	—	3	19	10	31,556
" "	Osijek, City	1921	20,512	620	2,106	10,077	62	18	25	17	1,001	47	34,485
" "	Virovitica, City	1921	7,195	84	1,182	598	—	—	53	35	214	5	9,366
" "	Valpovo	1921	18,100	55	1,098	2,450	—	—	9	15	277	331	22,335

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Virovitica	1921	21,950	102	5,878	2,570	—	—	2	32	212	248	30,994
" "	Donji Miholjac	1921	19,487	36	2,569	1,321	—	—	33	1	232	221	23,900
" "	Djakovo	1921	31,898	118	2,903	10,203	—	2	14	40	2,202	212	47,602
" "	Nasice	1921	31,664	249	3,455	3,092	—	—	51	23	2,414	294	41,242
" "	Osijek	1921	17,110	47	5,168	6,548	—	—	30	4	344	294	29,545
" "	Slatina	1921	31,956	292	3,096	1,564	—	—	3	41	263	398	37,613
" "	Zagreb, City	1921	91,732	8,699	1,206	3,545	163	77	40	297	2,521	394	108,674
" "	Karlovac, City	1921	15,438	683	102	319	5	40	—	42	230	4	16,863
" "	Petrinja, City	1921	5,260	104	10	47	20	10	—	2	86	2	5,541
" "	Sisak, City	1921	7,759	475	101	209	8	16	—	22	212	4	8,806
" "	Velika Gorica	1921	32,054	204	37	29	—	—	—	3	96	21	32,444
" "	Vrgin Most	1921	2,611	25	9	14	—	—	—	3	106	--	26,268
" "	Glina	1921	41,925	53	29	16	—	—	—	9	43	1	42,076

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Dvor	1921	25,145	9	3	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	25,165
" "	Duga Sela	1921	20,596	84	43	33	15	1	—	8	72	58	20,910
" "	Zagreb	1921	50,843	770	69	203	7	8	1	38	212	45	52,196
" "	Jastrebarsko	1921	37,409	155	20	24	—	—	—	6	65	42	37,721
" "	Karlovac	1921	37,054	263	10	62	—	—	—	2	98	14	37,503
" "	Kostajnica	1921	28,015	38	9	33	—	—	1	2	53	—	28,151
" "	Petrinja	1921	30,671	29	13	17	—	—	—	3	74	5	30,812
" "	Plascovica	1921	21,289	25	5	5	—	—	—	16	38	12	21,390
" "	Samobor	1921	22,922	206	17	83	—	—	—	7	105	18	23,358
" "	Sveti Ivan Zelina	1921	31,681	43	4	12	—	—	—	4	52	—	31,796
" "	Sisak	1921	25,856	174	145	95	—	—	—	12	388	49	26,719
" "	Stubica	1921	36,729	56	18	27	—	—	—	2	118	25	36,975
" "	Senj, City	1921	2,982	14	6	10	—	1	—	2	21	—	3,036

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Brinje	1921	17,088	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17,023
" "	Gospic	1921	34,782	20	7	26	—	1	—	2	37	1	34,876
" "	Gracac	1921	27,332	3	2	2	—	5	1	2	22	—	27,369
" "	Perusic	1921	19,672	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	19,690
" "	Donji Lapac	1921	16,677	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,681
" "	Korenica	1921	22,146	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	3	1	22,156
" "	Otocac	1921	34,954	18	10	27	12	1	4	12	21	—	35,059
" "	Senj	1921	10,842	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10,849
" "	Udbina	1921	12,796	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,800
" "	Bakar, City	1921	2,170	62	4	11	—	—	—	65	62	34	2,408
" "	Susak, City	1921	11,887	537	76	161	61	2	2	332	162	19	13,239
" "	Vojnic	1921	34,787	37	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	3	34,833

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Vrbovsko	1921	15,894	134	22	35	—	—	1	4	13	32	16,135
" "	Delnice	1921	20,000	210	10	45	14	—	3	8	43	3	20,336
" "	Novi	1921	9,889	22	—	12	—	—	—	1	36	1	9,961
" "	Ogulin	1921	42,323	107	12	36	—	—	—	6	80	1	42,565
" "	Slunj	1921	41,922	12	4	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	41,945
" "	Sisak	1921	19,029	82	21	20	4	5	—	30	197	2	19,390
" "	Crikvenica	1921	12,768	48	14	47	—	—	—	11	410	8	13,306
" "	Cabar	1921	6,573	157	—	10	—	—	—	2	5	—	6,747
" "	Brod, City	1921	8,169	298	535	1,154	42	7	13	20	356	29	10,623
" "	Pozega, City	1921	5,747	75	419	336	33	30	—	58	329	13	7,040
" "	Brod	1921	42,408	163	402	816	—	1	5	19	2,274	24	46,112
" "	Daruvar	1921	16,932	153	4,130	3,777	—	—	—	153	8,525	54	33,724

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Nova Gradiska	1921	47,756	142	218	286	16	1	--	163	1,921	99	50,602
" "	Novska	1921	23,696	107	518	202	--	--	1	99	2,744	35	27,402
" "	Pakrac	1921	28,391	187	2,007	1,691	--	--	9	1,090	3,186	2	36,563
" "	Pozega	1921	40,266	166	1,076	2,684	4	--	4	116	3,705	2	48,023
" "	Zemun, City	1921	10,158	260	451	6,631	11	5	41	37	839	95	18,528
" "	Vinkovci, City	1921	6,361	222	647	2,667	3	2	--	43	204	11	10,160
" "	Vukovar, City	1921	6,786	49	571	2,671	1	--	15	6	123	20	10,242
" "	Sremska Mitrovica, City	1921	8,894	69	554	1,664	--	2	3	7	583	67	11,843
" "	Petrovardin, City	1921	4,086	63	266	478	57	3	3	2	153	4	5,115
" "	Srijemski Karlovac, City	1921	5,349	15	224	211	--	--	5	--	97	6	5,907
" "	Vinkovci	1921	24,838	98	1,130	5,275	--	2	--	2	277	360	31,982
" "	Vukovar	1921	20,066	57	4,844	4,836	--	1	1	8	1,769	348	31,930

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Zemun	1921	24,955	38	351	3,190	—	2	77	1	1,759	224	30,597
" "	Ilok	1921	18,181	215	2,263	3,385	—	—	16	—	4,020	253	28,333
" "	Irig	1921	20,157	367	2,701	898	—	2	9	7	246	37	24,424
" "	Mitrovica	1921	28,057	181	628	1,967	—	—	6	2	207	45	31,093
" "	Ruma	1921	32,128	94	4,347	16,228	—	1	5	3	187	157	53,150
" "	Stara Pazova	1921	32,006	19	484	9,951	—	—	8	—	6,357	399	49,194
" "	Sid	1921	25,595	42	361	2,879	—	—	3	60	3,348	149	32,437
Medjumurje:		1921	93,623	756	1,904	336	24	33	5	20	92	99	96,892
"	Prelog	1921	46,905	163	812	63	2	1	1	6	17	79	48,049
"	Cakovec	1921	46,718	593	1,092	273	22	32	4	14	75	20	48,843

RESTRICTED

Croatia, Slavonia, Medjumurje and the Island Krk including the commune Kastav (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
Island (Ostrovo) Kastav	Krk & commune	1921	27,362	112	2	16	--	—	--	1,009	111	6	28,618
" "	Krk	1921	19,665	46	2	12	—	—	—	1,003	109	5	20,842
" "	Commune Kastav	1921	7,697	66	—	4	—	—	—	6	2	1	7,776

RESTRICTED

Slovenija and Prekmurjem

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
VI. Slovenija and Prekmurjem:		1921	11,898	980,222	14,429	41,514	103	237	31	701	4,944	840	1,054,919
" "	Ljubljana, City	1921	3,150	47,179	63	1,826	5	36	11	168	791	65	53,294
" "	Maribor, City	1921	2,516	20,759	77	6,595	35	72	8	92	474	34	30,662
" "	Ptuj, City	1921	372	2,977	13	968	28	19	1	6	61	4	4,449
" "	Celje, City	1921	707	6,031	24	859	—	4	—	14	104	13	7,756
" "	Brezice	1921	295	47,668	9	357	—	—	—	13	78	11	48,431
" "	Kamnik	1921	73	38,525	6	255	—	—	—	3	136	—	38,998
" "	Konjice	1921	44	20,225	1	401	—	—	—	2	47	—	20,720
" "	Kocevje	1921	554	29,846	11	9,892	—	—	—	27	60	4	40,394
" "	Kranj	1921	40	54,349	7	272	—	—	—	18	75	9	54,770
" "	Kreko	1921	184	52,656	4	162	—	—	—	17	74	39	53,136
" "	Litija	1921	48	35,971	3	169	—	—	—	4	48	3	36,246
" "	Logatec	1921	20	21,823	1	55	—	—	—	11	33	—	21,943

RESTRICTED

Slovenija and Prekmurjem (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
" "	Ljubljana	1921	341	64,350	16	399	--	—	--	57	178	8	65,349
" "	Ljutomer	1921	111	28,918	13	3,596	--	--	1	9	81	19	32,748
" "	Maribor	1921	560	90,315	40	5,357	7	6	1	60	241	9	96,596
" "	Politicka ekspozitura Mozirje	1921	3	14,189	—	14	—	—	—	—	7	—	14,213
" "	Murska Sobota	1921	791	74,199	14,065	2,540	28	100	5	25	82	460	92,295
" "	Novo Mesto	1921	82	43,288	1	2,321	—	—	1	16	83	11	45,803
" "	Prevalje	1921	26	14,255	1	745	—	—	2	17	34	8	15,088
" "	Ptuj	1921	711	78,171	17	786	—	—	1	30	1,679	38	81,433
" "	Radovljica	1921	70	32,026	9	488	--	—	--	23	139	5	32,760
" "	Slovenjgradec	1921	27	39,966	3	1,549	—	—	—	35	96	—	41,676
" "	Celje	1921	340	100,266	42	1,304	--	—	—	52	315	12	102,331
" "	Crnomelje	1921	833	22,270	3	604	--	—	—	2	28	88	23,828

REGISTERED

Banat, Backa and Baranja

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
VII. Banat, Backa and Baranja		1921	502,415	7,105	376,107	316,579	761	193	69,530	183	65,434	8,220	1,346,527
A. Banat		1921	240,213	2,112	98,471	126,530	370	81	67,897	52	19,992	6,240	561,958
"	Vrsac, City	1921	10,034	146	2,433	13,244	5	19	471	3	509	147	27,011
"	Pancevo, City	1921	9,312	143	1,536	7,255	—	3	265	7	751	135	19,407
"	Bela Crkva, City	1921	2,670	33	370	5,194	21	17	627	2	704	12	9,650
"	Velika Kikinda, City	1921	15,060	24	4,122	5,774	172	21	236	3	91	271	25,774
"	Veliki Betkerek, City	1921	10,712	291	7,508	7,888	170	18	200	13	587	135	27,522
"	Alibunar	1921	15,581	69	2,270	7,236	2	2	15,413	3	1,112	392	42,080
"	Bela Crkva	1921	20,422	91	588	4,451	—	—	7,268	2	850	582	34,254
"	Velika Kikinda	1921	15,974	11	7,301	6,262	—	—	129	—	71	63	29,811
"	Veliki Beckerek	1921	18,865	295	10,314	17,355	—	—	10,269	—	3,059	818	60,975
"	Vrsac	1921	8,660	293	5,748	8,757	—	—	12,470	3	1,073	812	37,816
"	Jasa Tomic	1921	8,961	9	11,921	15,917	—	—	633	—	53	778	38,272

RESTRICTED

Banat,Backa and Baranja (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, etc.	Total
"	Kovacica	1921	24,288	243	5,296	1,604	—	—	5,183	—	9,255	292	46,101
"	Kovin	1921	16,655	279	4,406	6,935	—	—	4,734	3	158	534	33,704
"	Nova Kanjeza	1921	13,511	141	18,562	1,324	—	1	267	—	227	152	34,185
"	Novi Becej	1921	33,863	15	13,234	785	—	—	49	12	432	59	48,449
"	Pancevo	1921	15,705	29	2,862	16,549	—	—	9,683	1	1,060	1,058	46,947
B. Backa & Baranja		1921	262,202	4,993	277,636	190,049	391	112	1,633	131	45,442	1,980	784,569
" "	Novi Sad,City	1921	16,072	613	13,065	6,486	206	63	135	54	2,222	207	39,122
" "	Sombor,City	1921	22,397	141	5,275	2,996	105	30	17	11	315	55	31,342
" "	Subotica,City	1921	60,699	231	26,749	2,475	25	17	37	11	652	65	90,961
" "	Senta,City	1921	2,857	53	26,529	310	53	--	9	1	231	651	30,694
" "	Stara Kanjisa,City	1921	705	21	17,127	94	—	—	73	—	53	1	18,074
" "	Apatin	1921	12,750	28	11,802	21,111	—	—	503	—	144	48	46,386
" "	Batina	1921	8,118	21	7,527	4,578	—	—	3	13	122	91	20,473

RESTRICTED

Banat, Backa and Baranja (continued)

Province	Cities and Districts	Year	Serbo-Croatians	Slovenes	Magyars	Germans	Albanians	Turks	Rumanians	Italians	Other Slavs	Others, Etc.	Total
" "	Darda	1921	7,486	122	9,111	11,675	—	—	449	1	102	33	28,979
" "	Zabalje	1921	21,112	25	5,064	1,847	—	—	1	—	2,026	27	30,102
" "	Kula	1921	5,153	105	7,225	28,264	—	—	106	13	9,696	73	50,635
" "	Novi Sad	1921	11,571	662	11,141	13,990	—	1	16	2	17,041	154	54,578
" "	Odzaci	1921	9,456	173	2,314	28,099	—	—	175	—	8,038	95	48,350
" "	Palanka	1921	13,531	560	1,606	23,070	—	—	7	1	2,303	134	41,212
" "	Senta	1921	7,630	814	37,871	181	1	—	48	—	165	140	46,850
" "	Sombor	1921	12,637	242	19,464	31,490	—	1	14	17	121	80	64,066
" "	Stari Becej	1921	26,271	867	28,000	959	—	—	15	6	456	57	56,631
" "	Titel	1921	19,908	216	3,652	5,027	1	—	4	—	216	23	29,047
" "	Topola	1921	3,850	99	44,114	7,397	—	—	21	1	1,539	46	57,067

RESTRICTED

E. Table 9. Population by Profession

Note the high percentage of Yugoslavs occupied in the field of agriculture. Yugoslavia has always been a peasant country with relatively little industrialization. Occupational statistics, it should be remembered, fluctuate seasonally, many of the rural population moving to cities during the winter to engage in non-agricultural pursuits. Therefore these statistics are at best an approximation.

Table 9. POPULATION BY PROFESSION 1/ 31 January 1931

AGRICULTURE	75.9 %
INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS	9.8 %
COMMERCE	3.2 %
PUBLIC SERVANTS OF VARIOUS PROFESSIONS	3.5 %
INDEPENDENT INCOMES	2.3 %
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0 %
JOURNALISTS	1.4 %
ARMY	0.5 %
OTHERS	1.4 %

1/ La Yugoslavie, par les chiffres, 1935.

III. POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA SINCE THE WAR

A. Summary Introduction:

On 31 December 1939 Yugoslavia's population was estimated at 15,703,000. After Yugoslavia's conquest in May 1941, it was divided by the Axis powers into eight distinct parts. Following are the population figures for these territories: 1/

1. Serbia proper: over 3,500,000 inhabitants (as estimated by the Yugoslav Information Center)
2. Montenegro: 200,000 inhabitants
3. Croatia: 6,663,000 inhabitants
4. German-incorporated area: 850,000 inhabitants
5. Italian-incorporated area: 707,135 inhabitants
6. Hungarian-incorporated area: 1,026,000 inhabitants
7. Bulgarian-incorporated area: over 2,500,000 inhabitants (as estimated by the Yugoslav Information Center)
8. Albanian-incorporated area: 287,000 inhabitants

During the two years following Yugoslavia's defeat and dismemberment, the country as a whole suffered an exodus of more than 500,000 of its inhabitants. Of this number some 140,000 are still prisoners of war interned in German and Italian prison camps. Over 250,000 under pressure of economic factors, government propaganda or as forced laborers have gone to Germany, and to German-occupied countries. Some 130,000 to 135,000, mostly Slovenes and Jews, were deported to Germany and Southern Italy. An undetermined number of Slovenes (conscripted in the German-incorporated area) and Croats are serving with the German and Italian armies abroad.

The 17,224 Magyars "repatriated" by the Hungarian government from Soviet Northern Bukovina and Rumanian Moldavia to Hungarian-held Backa, were only a drop in the bucket when compared to this loss of over 500,000 Yugoslavs. The exact number of Germans repatriated from South Tyrol, South Bukovina and Bessarabia and settled in German-held Slovenia is unknown, but it does not surpass several thousands. There are also no figures available on the probably considerable number of German and Italian civilians and officials (not including the forces of occupation) in Yugoslavia. The total influx of population into Yugoslavia does not exceed 100,000. Thus the net migratory loss of the country's population has been 420,000 - 450,000, close to 3 percent.

1/ Sources:
Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations 1940-1941 pp. 177, 21-22.
New International Yearbook, New York 1943, p. 783, 338.
Information provided by the Royal Yugoslav Information Center.

There have been great internal movements of population from one part of Yugoslavia to another. Hundreds of thousands of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and Jews in various Yugoslav areas were forcibly removed or "repatriated", or fled to escape physical extermination. Some 350,000 of these have gone to Serbia proper. About half of them came from Croatia, about a third from Bulgarian-held Yugoslav Macedonia, and the rest from incorporated Slovenia and the Hungarian-held area. This influx more than compensated for the estimated loss suffered by Serbia of 283,000 inhabitants (including prisoners of war, civilian workers in Germany, "repatriated" Croats and expelled Jews).

In Croatia, the new population consisted mainly of 70,000 Croats repatriated from Serbia and the Banat and 30,000 Slovenes deported from German-annexed Slovenia. However, Croatia's loss of over 400,000 inhabitants through flight, deportations to other parts of Yugoslavia, and employment as workers in Germany and German-occupied countries greatly exceeded the number of incoming population.

Relatively speaking, German-annexed Slovenia has suffered the greatest loss through the shift of populations. Some 150,000 Slovenes were forced out of this territory, while the number of Germans from other countries and from the Reich who were settled there does not exceed some tens of thousands. Thus German rule has resulted in a migratory loss of 10 percent of the population.

In the Italian and Hungarian-held areas the less rigid regimes attracted refugees from other parts of Yugoslavia. In the Italian-held area the number of refugees was about equal to the number that had been transferred or deported by the German and Italian authorities. In Hungarian-held Yugoslavia the influx of refugees and repatriated Magyars caused a slight migratory gain in the population.

This displacement of population groups has resulted in a somewhat greater ethnical uniformity of Yugoslavia as a whole and especially of Serbia proper and Croatia. The evacuation of some 20,000 Bosnian Germans and about 3,000 Magyars from Croatia decreased the proportion of the non-Slav element in the country. This decrease was slightly offset by the settlement of a few thousand "repatriated" South Tyrolese, Bukovinans, and Bessarabian Germans in Slovenia.

The Serb character of Old Serbia was strengthened considerably by the "repatriation" to Croatia of 70,000 Croats and the influx of some 350,000 (some 10 percent of the normal population of the territory) Serb refugees and deportees from other parts of the kingdom. To a certain extent, the same is true of Croatia: its Serb minority was decreased by 15-20 percent and its Magyar population lost some 3,000 members; its Croat population was increased by some 70,000 repatriated Croats from Serbia and the Banat.

The changes in ethnic structure in the rest of Yugoslavia were less striking, although in the German, Bulgarian, and Italian-occupied areas, the Serb and Slovene elements were considerably decreased.

B. Tables 10 - 15

Table 10. POPULATION MOVEMENTS FROM AND TO ALL OF YUGOSLAVIA

From Yugoslavia to other countries			From other countries to Yugoslavia		
To General Government	20,000	Germans from Croatia	From South Tyrol, Bukovina and Bessarabia	several thousand	resettled Germans
To Germany (some to Poland and Norway)	45,000	deported Slovenes	From Northern Bukovina and Moldavia	17,224	resettled Magyars
To Germany	204,000	civilian workers	From Germany	undetermined number	Germans (military and civilian capacities)
To Germany (some to German-annexed Slovenia and 5,000 to Norway)	133,207	prisoners of war			
To German-occupied Poland and Protectorate	undetermined number	deported Jews	From Germany	undetermined number	Refugees from bombed areas
To Southern Italy	85,000	deportees from Italian-held areas	From Italy	undetermined number	Italians (military and civilian)
To Italy	6,150	prisoners of war			
To Italy (some to Italian-held Yugoslavia)	3,000	Jewish refugees			
To the fighting fronts	undetermined number	recruits			
Total	496,357		Total		

Table 11. POPULATION MOVEMENTS FROM AND TO SERBIA PROPER

From Serbia proper to other countries and other parts of Yugoslavia			To Serbia proper from other parts of Yugoslavia		
To Germany (Some to German-annexed Slovenia and 5,000 to Norway)	133,207	prisoners of war	From Croatia	200,000	Serbs and Croats (of the reported 250,000; the rest to Italian-held area)
To Germany (in particular to Austria, Bavaria and Central Germany)	66,000	civilian workers	From German-annexed Slovenia	26,000	deported Slovenes
To Italy	6,510	prisoners of war			
To Poland and the Pilsen district of the Protectorate	undetermined number	part of the 8,000 to 9,000 Serbian Jews	From Bulgarian-held Yugoslav Macedonia	120,000	expelled Serbs
To Croatia	70,000	repatriated Croats	From Hungarian annexed area	undetermined number	Serb deportees and refugees
Total	283,717			346,000	
			According to the census: 72,524 families	360,000	

Table 12. POPULATION MOVEMENTS FROM AND TO CROATIA

From Croatia to other Countries or to other parts of Yugoslavia			From other countries or other parts of Yugoslavia to Croatia		
To Serbia and Italian-held area	250,000	Serb and Croat refugees	From Serbia and Banat	70,000	repatriated Croats
To General Government	20,000	resettled Germans	From German-annexed Slovenia	30,000	deported Slovenes
To Germany	120,000	civilian workers			
To Italian-held area and Italy	3,000	Jewish refugees			
To the Eastern front and to Africa	undetermined number	Croat soldiers in German and Italian armies			
Total	393,000		Total	100,000	

Table 13. POPULATION MOVEMENTS FROM AND TO GERMAN-ANNEXED SLOVENIA

From German-annexed Slovenia to other countries and to other parts of Yugoslavia			From other countries and other parts of Yugoslavia to German-annexed Yugoslavia		
To Serbia and Croatia	56,000	expelled Slovenes	From Italian-held Yugoslavia	13,500	repatriated Kocevje Germans
To Germany (partly to Poland and Norway)	45,000	deported Slovenes	From South Tyrol, Bukovina and Bessarabia	several thousand	repatriated Germans
To Germany	18,000	civilian workers	From Serbia proper	several thousand	Prisoners of war in the prison camps near Maribor
To Italian-held Yugoslavia	20,000	Slovene refugees			
To Italian-held Yugoslavia	4,000	expelled Slovenes			
To Hungarian annexed Yugoslavia	undetermined number	Slovene refugees			
To the eastern front	undetermined number	Slovene recruits			
Total	143,000				

Table 14. POPULATION MOVEMENTS FROM AND TO ITALIAN-HELD AREA

From Italian-held area to other countries or other parts of Yugoslavia			From other countries or other parts of Yugoslavia to Italian-held area		
To German-annexed Slovenia	17,500	Kocevje Germans	From German-annexed Slovenia	20,000	Slovene refugees (estimates based on the 10,000 registered with the Red Cross)
To Italy	85,000	deportees	From German-annexed Slovenia	4,000	Deported Slovenes (of 60,000 deported)
			From Croatia	50,000	of the 250,000 Serbs and Yugoslav-minded Croat refugees and deportees
			From Croatia	3,000	Jews (partly to Italy proper)
Total	98,500			77,000	

Table 15. POPULATION MOVEMENTS FROM AND TO HUNGARIAN-ANNEXED AREA

From Hungarian-annexed area to other parts of Yugoslavia			From other countries and other parts of Yugoslavia to the Hungarian-annexed area		
To Serbia proper	undetermined number	Serb refugees and deportees	From Northern Bukovina and Roumanian Moldavie	17,224	repatriated Magyars
			From Croatia	3,000	repatriated Magyars and Magyar refugees
			From old Hungary	undetermined number	Hungarian officials
			From German-annexed Slovenia	undetermined number	Sloevene refugees
			From Croatia	undetermined number	Serb refugees
			From Serbia proper	undetermined number	repatriated Magyars
Total	_____			_____	

C. Movement of Population out of Yugoslavia 1/

1. Evacuation of Volksdeutsche (Indigenous German minorities). After the conquest of Yugoslavia, the German government, pursuant to its policy of repatriating Volksdeutsche abroad, resettled Germans of the Italian-held territory of Kocevje as well as a number of Germans from Croatia. The former were transferred from one part of Yugoslavia (Italian-occupied) to another (German-occupied), the latter were moved out of Yugoslav territory. (For movement of Kocevje Germans see Section E of this Report.)

On 6 October 1942 the Reich concluded an agreement with the Croat government which provided for the evacuation of about 20,000 persons of German race 2/ from the scattered German settlements in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the exception of four closed German villages, and from the inner Croat districts of Zagreb, from Dalmatia as well as the area east of Zagreb up to the Slavonian mountains. 3/ The evacuees were mostly artisans, merchants, and state officials, but included some peasants. 4/ These Germans had settled in the valleys of the Drina, Bosna, and Vrbas during the thirty years which preceded World War I. They were regarded by the Reich as isolated groups who were living out of touch with the greater German centers east of the Save, and were therefore unable to preserve their national character. Their evacuation was carried out on the basis of free choice, but a Transocean dispatch of 25 November 1942 stated that: "practically the entire peasant population is taking advantage of the opportunity and its example has been followed by the vast majority of the German urban population." 5/ And the Budapest Pester Lloyd reported on 11 November 1942 that 90 percent of the urban Volksdeutsche and all (100 percent) of the German peasantry had registered for evacuation. Only a very few Germans, mostly old people, had chosen to remain behind. 6/ The resettlers were permitted to take with them, customs free, all their movable goods and were to receive compensation for real property left behind. They were given three weeks in which to complete their preparations for departure. At first, they were assembled at a temporary camp at Bosanski Brod and then they were transported in large groups to German-held Polish areas. On 30 December 1942 the Marburger Zeitung reported that some 20,000 Germans from Bosnia had arrived in a camp established in Zgirz, near Lodz. Their 40,000 pieces of luggage had been transported by 36 freight trains of 20 trucks each. The Lublin area in the Government General 7/

1/ It should be remembered that the only available information comes from Axis or Yugoslav exile sources, which are often highly colored. The figures, however, are probably reliable in most cases.

2/ Relazioni Internazionali, 31 October 1942.

3/ Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 10 October 1942.

4/ Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 9 February 1943.

5/ Quoted from "News Digest" No. 922, 1 December 1942.

6/ Hrvatski Narod, 15 October 1942.

7/ Bericht der Deutschen Umsiedlungs Treuhand Gesellschaft, Wirtschaftsblatt der Deutschen Allgemeinen Zeitung, 4 April 1943.

from which ten thousand Polish peasants were removed in December 1942 1/ was to be the final destination of these Germans. Actual settlement was to begin in the Spring of 1943. After this evacuation, there still remained however some 175,000 Volksdeutsche in Northern Croatia. 2/

2. Deportations to Germany. Three quarters of Slovenia, including Lower Styria and Upper Carniola, with a population of 850,000 Slovenes and 5375 Germans was incorporated into the Reich. Thus with the exception of a small part which went to Hungary the German share included all of Maribor county as well as certain regions in the vicinity of Ljubljana, Slovenia's capital. These regions included: Radovljika, Kranj, Skofja, Loka, Kamnik, Moravce, Litija, Zagarje, and a section of the Ljubljana suburbs. Also under German rule are the 120,000 Slovenes of Carinthia, which remained within Austrian borders after 1918 and was later incorporated into the German Reich. Maribor county was united with former Austrian Southern Styria as well as a part of the Ljubljana district; the rest of the Ljubljana district was united with Carinthia and Klagenfurt. 3/

Mass deportations from the German-annexed part of Slovenia started in June-July 1941, immediately after occupation. Deportees were sent to other parts of Yugoslav territory (see Section III). Several months later, however, on 20 October 1941, a decree was issued by Ueberreiter, the chief of civilian administration for Lower Styria, which ordered the evacuation of the entire right bank of the Save river, from Litija down to the Croatian border and the left bank, from Videm to the river Sotla, as well as the entire triangle of territory between the Sava and Sotla as far up as the town of Podcetrtek. This evacuation was carried out in two stages.

The first deportations, lasting from 24 October to 17 November 1941 took place from the districts of Brezice (35,342 inhabitants, 1931 census) and Krsko (54,911 inhabitants, 1931 census). A Yugoslav underground report estimated the number of deportees at 17,000.

The second series from 24 November to 16 December 1941 affected mainly the district of Litija (40,611 inhabitants, 1931 census). The evacuation was carried out by 53 trains and some 60-70 military buses. According to the above-mentioned underground report forwarded to the International Labor Office on behalf of the Yugoslav Information Center by Mr. Boris Furlan on 5 December 1941, 28,000 were thus evacuated. In Fighting Yugoslavia, published by the Yugoslav Information Center, Furlan places their number at 60,000.

Thus the underground report places the total number of deportees at 45,000; Furlan's pamphlet at 160,000; and an article in the London Contemporary Review of February 1943, at 75,000. The discrepancies in these figures are too great to be reconciled. The underground report seems to be closer to the truth than Fighting Yugoslavia, which has a propaganda slant.

1/ Overseas News Agency, 29 December 1942.

2/ Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten, 23 November 1942.

3/ Dr. Svetislas Sveta Petrovitch: Free Yugoslavia Calling, p. 280.

The destination of these deportees can only be established in part.

The people deported in October - November 1941 were mostly sent to Germany. Between 24 October and 4 November a first group of about 5,000 persons was transported in twelve trains to Lower Silesia via Vienna. They were distributed among the following localities: 1/ Lundenburg, Bad Altheide, Schildau, Striegau, Nickelstein, Trebnitz, Mittelwald, Brechelsdorf, Nikolausdorf, Gross Wartenburg, Goerlitz, Haynau, Richtendorf. By 17 November, seventeen more trains transported some 12,000 more persons to Germany. The precise destination of this group is not known.

During the period from November to December 1941, another 16,000 Slovenes were sent first to an assembly camp in Rajnenburg and thence to Germany. The following are some of their destinations in South Western Germany: 2/ Durlenbach, Under Marchtal, Riedlingen, Schwaeb, Gmuend, Dillingen, Hall, Bad Liebenzell, Schellxingen, Gerlachstein, Bruchsal, Heidelberg, Offenburg, Orschweier, Freiburg im Breisgau, Weil am Rhein, Waldshut, Griesson, Herten in Baden, Kirnach-Villingen, Lindau, Bad Woerishofen, Gymittelberg.

In addition to these deportations, nineteen more trains took about 12,000 Slovenes via Salzburg to the following destinations in northern and central Germany: Templin, Dueringshofen, Glasgow, Einbeck, Goettingen, Nelsrode, Waltershausen, Triptis, Erfurt, Weimar, Ilmenau, Muehlhausen (Thueringen), Dingelstadt, Armstadt, Klingenberg-Kolmnitz, Wolkenstein, Gernsdorf, Dresden, Leipzig. 3/

The deportees were taken to various concentration camps, where employment officials gradually selected from among them groups of men for agricultural work and women for housework. Yugoslav sources point out that regions exposed to RAF bombardments were purposely chosen as the residences of the deported Slovenes. There is evidence that some deportees were also sent to Poland and Norway. However, their number has not been ascertained. 4/

3. Deportations to Italy. The Italians received the Dalmatian coast and all the territory that remained around Ljubljana as well as the town of Ljubljana itself. Thus they acquired a population of 707,135 including 19,679 Germans.

The available sources on changes in the composition of the population in the Italian-held Yugoslav territory are contradictory.

On 30 July 1941 Dr. Michael Krek, Vice Premier of the Yugoslav government in exile, announced in London that 130,000

1/ Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the International Labor Office.

2/ Yugoslav Underground Report.

3/ All the above quoted information are taken from the very substantial underground report communicated to the International Labor Office by the Yugoslav Information Center.

4/ Furlan, Fighting Yugoslavia, p. 18.

men in Italian-occupied Slovenia had been deported to concentration camps in Italy and that 5,000 had been imprisoned in their own country. 1/ On 28 August a Reuters dispatch from the Italian frontier spoke of 20,000 Slovenes and several thousand Croats and Dalmatians deported to Southern Italy. 2/ A United Press dispatch from London of 4 September 1941 based upon "intelligence reports" placed the number of deportees at 35,000. 3/ In 1943, an official publication of the Yugoslav Information Center stated that 30,000 was probably the correct number of Slovenes who had been deported to Italy from Italian-occupied Slovenia. 4/ Another official Yugoslav source 5/ stated that the Italian Government has banished about 50,000 people from the occupied districts of Susak (northern Dalmatia) and Gorski Kotar (southern Dalmatia) to southern Italy. The Italian Government has announced its intention of settling 700,000 Italians along the Dalmatian coast.

4. Deportation of Jews. A striking change in the demographic structure of Yugoslavia is the almost complete disappearance of its Jewish population. An official statement of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile dated 3 January 1943 announced that of the 80,000 Jews of Yugoslavia (including Croatia) and the 6,000 Jewish refugees who had found asylum there before the outbreak of the war, not more than about 1,000 remain alive, and that only about 220 had succeeded in fleeing. 6/ This statement is only partly accurate.

a. It applies fully to the 8,000 - 9,000 Jews of Serbia proper, the majority of whom had either been killed or had been deported to Poland or to the Pilsen district in the Czech Protectorate. The job of exterminating the Jews was accomplished by a special section of the German Gestapo in Belgrade. In February 1942, after having allegedly gassed the few scores of remaining Jewish women and children, the Gestapo closed its offices the following month "with some pomp and ceremony, because its mission had been fulfilled." 6/ There were no Jews left in Serbia.

b. At the time of the proclamation of Croatia's "independence", there were some 30,000 Jews in the country. The systematic persecutions and deportations of Jews by the Pavelich government greatly reduced their number. In May 1942, there were in Croatia only 6,000 Jews, according to the Nazi organ Grenzbote in Slovakia.

Information scattered through the Croat press indicates that despite the atrocities committed against them, there are still a few Jewish communities in Croatia. Hrvatski List of

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1/ New York Times, 31 July 1941.

2/ New York Times, 29 August 1941.

3/ New York Times, 5 September 1941.

4/ Boris Furlan, l.c. p. 19.

5/ Atrocities and Transfer of Population in Occupied Yugoslavia.

6/ The Fate of Yugoslav Jews, South-East Europe Front No. 3.

11 February 1943, announces that all Jews living in Osijek, including foreign and baptized Jews, must report to the police on 12 February; those failing to comply will be sent to a concentration camp. Novo Hrvatska of 5 March 1943, publishes an announcement summoning all Jews of Zagreb to report with their documents to the police by 10 March. A Geneva report, dated 13 May 1943 says that 1,000 Jews, among them 230 aged persons living in four homes for the aged, remained in Zagreb. 1/ The Jews of Sarajevo had to report to the local police by 10 April 1943, according to the Novo List. 2/ Some 3,000 Jewish women were as late as May 1943 still held in a concentration camp near Novo Grodisca and 1500 men were isolated in a camp near Jasenovac. 3/

It may be assumed that some 3,000 Croatian Jews succeeded in escaping to Italian-held Yugoslav territory. 4/ But by the end of June, the Italians had closed their borders to Jewish refugees. Concentration camps for Jews were established in Dalmatia, Albania and Southern Italy. Some groups of Jewish refugees from Croatia had succeeded in migrating from the occupied areas into Italy proper. 5/

c. The Jews of Hungarian-held Vojvodina were hardly affected by the Hungarian decree ordering the removal of all Yugoslav citizens who settled there after 1 December 1918, as most of them had lived there for generations, and were closely tied to Hungary through language, family, and business connections. At first, their number was even increased, by Jews from German-occupied Belgrade who escaped to the Hungarian-held territory in the hope of finding more tolerable conditions. There were some attempts at resettling the Jews of the newly acquired area into Hungary proper, and there were also reports of outright deportations. 6/

A similar Bulgarian decree had little effect on the 15,000 Jews who were ancient inhabitants of the Bulgarian-held part of former Yugoslav Macedonia. They were however the first Jews under Bulgarian rule to suffer under the new deportation policy inaugurated in 1943. This policy met with a strong resistance on the part of the Bulgarian population in Old Bulgaria, particularly in Sofia. As a result the Filov government deemed it safer to start with the deportation of the more backward and isolated Jews in newly acquired Yugoslav Macedonia. In May 1943, the first trainloads of deported Jews reached Nazi-occupied Poland, where they were interned in the notorious concentration camp at Treblinka. 7/

1/ Jewish Telegraphic Agency 14 May 1943.

2/ Ibid 6 April 1943.

3/ Ibid 14 May 1943.

4/ Memorandum of Dr. Milan Herzog presented to the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

5/ Report of Dr. Leo Sussmann to the World Jewish Congress.

6/ Memorandum of Dr. Milan Herzog presented to the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

7/ Trend of Events, 11 June 1943.

(29937)

5. Prisoners of War. The Reichsarbeitsblatt of 25 May 1941 stated that of the Yugoslav prisoners of war captured by the Germans, all those of German, Macedonian, Hungarian, or Albanian descent were released. This left only about 200,000 Serbs to be transferred to Germany.

The list of Yugoslav prisoners of war was communicated by the Governments of the Reich and of Italy to the International Red Cross in Geneva in accordance with the International Geneva Convention. It was done, however, under the express condition that it not be reported to the Yugoslav government (whose existence is not recognized by the Axis) or any other government or agency. Only the International Red Cross is therefore in possession of the exact information on the number of Yugoslav war prisoners.

In reply to the International Labor Office, the American Red Cross estimated, on the basis of "reliable information" the number of Yugoslav prisoners at the end of 1941 at about 180,000 in Germany and 40,000 in Italy.

Since then, these numbers have decreased, as prisoners originating from Yugoslav territories incorporated into Bulgaria or Hungary as well as some from Croatia and Albania have been released.

Reggeli Ujsag of 4 April 1943 reported that over 10,000 Yugoslav prisoners of war who have become Hungarian citizens had already been released, and that further release of prisoners is being continued slowly. In August 1942, the number of Yugoslav war prisoners was estimated by the Red Cross as 149,000 in Germany and 20,000 in Italy; at the beginning of 1943, the number of Yugoslav war prisoners was put by the London Bureau of the Interallied Committee for After-War Requirements at 133,207 in Germany and 6,510 in Italy. 1/

There are no Yugoslav prisoners of war in the other Axis states of Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary.

The camps for Yugoslav prisoners of war are located in Germany and Italy. Only one or two are situated on Yugoslav territory itself; near Maribor in Slovenia in an area incorporated in the Reich. 2/ It has been reported that some 5,000 Yugoslav prisoners were sent to work on fortifications in Norway. 3/ The Stockholm Arbetaren of 12 April 1943 revealed the presence and mistreatment of Yugoslav prisoners in the Krokstrand prison camp in Dunderlandsdalen, only 10 kilometers from the Swedish border. The number of Serb prisoners of war is also slowly decreasing. The Novo Vreme of 24 March 1943 reported that a new contingent of 436 sick Yugoslav prisoners (there were no officers among them) arrived in Belgrade.

1/ Ministerstrvo Praci i Opieki Spolelcznej. Biuletin Informacyjny N 2 London 15 March 1943 Ruchy Migracyjne Ludnosci.

2/ All the previous information is based upon an extensive answer of the Red Cross to a Questionnaire of the International Labor Office.

3/ Atrocities and Transfer.

(29937)

6. Civilian Workers. The employment of Yugoslavs in Germany as seasonal agricultural workers began even before the war, in 1938. 1/ By April 1941, on the eve of the German invasion, Germany was already employing 28,000 Yugoslav workers. 2/ Immediately after the campaign, the recruitment of workers was begun in the new state of Croatia, and shortly afterwards in other parts of Yugoslavia. Official German labor statistics of 25 September 1941 place the total number of workers from all parts of the dismembered country at 108,791 (82,799 men and 25,992 women). 3/ There are no more recent figures from official German sources. Information for 1942 and 1943 refers distinctly to Croatia and Serbia, although some data are available for German-incorporated Slovenia.

Until the end of 1942, the number of workers sent to Germany from Croatia increased steadily. Although the decree of 18 April 1942 introducing compulsory labor for all persons above the age of 18 provided that the Germans use the mobilized workers only within the country itself, it has been reported that the Croat authorities have ignored this restriction. The Croatian economy, was unable to absorb its surplus population, which up to the war showed a tremendous natural increase. (Three of the four provinces which constituted the Croatian Kingdom had in 1937 a natural increase of 17 to 21.7 per thousand while the corresponding figures for the Serb provinces were from 2.6 to 7.3.) This fact played right into the hands of the Germans; so that it cannot be said that all Croat workers were forcibly deported to Germany. Staatsverbandsleiter Seitz, returning from a trip to Germany issued a statement that at the end of 1942, there were 135,000 Croat workers employed in the Reich. 4/ And according to a statement of the Croat Foreign Minister Lorkovich, out of 400,000 Croats working for Germany either directly or indirectly, 150,000 are in Germany itself. 5/ The Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet of 13 September 1942 wrote, on the basis of German reports, that at that time there were more than 200,000 Croat workers in Germany, about half of whom had arrived during the first part of 1942, and some 85,000 during the preceding year; 50,000 are reported working in German-occupied countries. 6/ The Yugoslav Ministry of Social Welfare and Health (London) reported that 46,291 workers were sent to Germany from Croatia between April and August 1942 alone; of this number, 13,056 were miners, 10,723 were farmers, 3,000 forest workers and 16,000 construction workers. In addition, during the same period, 5,000 Croatian women were sent to Germany. 7/

1/ The International Labor Office Year-Book 1939-1940 (Geneva 1940) p. 220.

2/ Reichsarbeitsblatt 15 July 1941 No. 20, part V p. 339.

3/ Reichsarbeitsblatt, 5 December 1941 No. 34 part V p. 610.

4/ Novo Hrvatska, 18 April 1943.

5/ Atrocities and Transfer.

6/ Survey of Central and Eastern Europe, October 1942.

7/ The Survey of Central and Eastern Europe.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of 13 April 1943 in an article entitled "Croatia's Trial" again speaks of the 200,000 workers employed in the Reich. This article states however that some of these 200,000 Croats were not from Croatia itself, but had come from France and Belgium where they had lived for years. Also it would seem that the above estimates do not take into consideration the fact that a large part of these workers (agricultural and forest workers and almost all women employed on farms) are only seasonal workers who return home after harvesting. Furthermore, it was reported that in August 1942, 7,000 Croat workers had abandoned the heavy labor they were doing in Hamburg, the Ruhr, and Saarbruecken where they were exposed to RAF bombings, and had returned home. 1/ The Arbeiterzeitung (Schaffhausen) of 31 December 1942 gave 120,000 as the number of Croat workers in Germany 2/, which is probably the most accurate estimate.

In Serbia proper, labor recruiting for the Reich proceeded more slowly because so many able bodied men were prisoners of war. Nevertheless, in Serbia too, the German recruitment offices made good use of the surplus population and the disrupted economy. In the Deutsche Stimme (Munich) of February 1943, the pro-Axis Serb journalist Yankovich places the actual number of Serb workers in Germany at over 66,000, adding that this number "is to be increased and even doubled."

As in Croatia, the compulsory labor decree, issued in Serbia by the Nedich government on 3 September 1942 for all persons between the ages of 17 and 45 years, gives the Germans the right to use the mobilized workers only within the country itself. The Germans have utilized such labor to full advantage. A great part of the 1917-1921 classes mobilized in the Spring of 1943 for compulsory labor service were placed at the disposal of the Todt Organization, which put them to work in the Bor mines. The Belgrade Novo Vreme of 28 March 1943 describes great labor camps situated along the road from Bor to Pozarevac at intervals of 10 to 20 kilometers. Between Bor and Crnivrh there are two camps for the men from Belgrade. One "Fortalberg" is between Bor and Crnivrh, the other "Bregenz" is close to Crnivrh. The workers labor on the Bor-Zagubica - Petrovac railway line.

The Serbs working for Germany in Serbia proper are only a part of the labor army put at the disposal of the Reich by the Nedich government. The number of Serbs going into the Reich itself to work, is continually increasing. The government seems to promote volunteering for work in Germany as a national duty. General Nedich, addressing a group of young Serb peasants about to depart for "agricultural training" in Germany, told them that, as Serbia was occupied, she had no diplomatic representatives abroad, and that therefore they would represent Serbia. "You," he continued, "will see German homes and compare them with ours. You will then realize that Serbia is 100 years behind the times." 3/ To a

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1/ The New York Post, 12 August 1942.

2/ Quoted in the Survey of Central and Eastern Europe, April 1942.

3/ Novo Vreme, 1 April 1943.

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group of Serb agricultural laborers leaving for Germany, General Nedich declared that on their return, they would have "to fulfil an apostolic task by spreading their experience, journeying from village to village." 1/ Another group of youthful Serb workers inaugurated their journey to Germany with a pilgrimage to the Belgrade Cathedral where lie the remains of Tsar Lazar, the national hero. There they swore "to be faithful to Mother Serbia and General Nedich." 2/ The official Serb press portrays the life of the Serb workers in the Reich in rosy colors. A typical article, published in Novo Vreme of 22 April 1943 describes the delights and comforts of the Serb workers quartered in an immense camp, in the neighborhood of Berlin. When interrogated, the Serb workers declared enthusiastically that they had never eaten so well, not even at home. "They are splendidly happy and healthy," continues the author. Another article in the same newspaper describes the lively scenes of welcome for Serb workers at the station in Vienna. 3/ The most effective propaganda for going to Germany are the published accounts of remittances from Serb laborers employed in Germany. Novo Vreme of 30 March 1943 gave 116 million dinars ($3,456,888 at pre-war exchange rates) as the figure, and 18 days later, on 17 April the same paper spoke of 119,500,000 dinars ($3,561,100). A representative of the Nedich government, Yovanovich, wrote in Novo Vreme of 4 April 1943 that besides the "many thousands of men and women of Serbia who are today working voluntarily in the Reich ... more and more thousands are reporting daily."

Yovanovich's statement also contained some interesting hints as to the latest trends of the Nedich legislation on compulsory labor. His statement emphatically denied the "rumors about the sending of Serb women to compulsory labor outside Serbia." Serb mothers, daughters, and sisters, he declared, would not be summoned to compulsory labor in the Reich or to any other places outside Serbia. "They will remain at home in order to replace their male relatives." This would indicate that male Serbs are subjected to compulsory labor outside their country. Yovanovich himself vaguely mentioned an "order for compulsory labor in the Reich" which however "does not apply to women in Serbia." He also stated that the need of summoning "certain categories of male technicians for compulsory labor in the Reich had not yet arisen."

Scattered information in the Serb and German press indicates the presence of Serb laborers working in and around Vienna, Passau, Bayreuth, Weimar, and in Thueringen, where they are employed in factories and at agricultural work. 4/

Slovenes from the areas incorporated in the Reich have been simply deported to concentration and confinement camps, from which they have enlisted for labor. It is not easy to estimate the number of forced laborers among the mass of

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1/ M.T.I. 20 April 1943.

2/ Novo Vreme, 30 March 1943.

3/ Novo Vreme, 15 April 1943.

4/ Novo Vreme, 13, 14, and 18 April 1943 and Donauzeitung, 6 April 1943.

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Slovenes who have been deported to Germany (see p. 116)
The memorandum of the Yugoslav Information Center on Atrocities and Transfer states that 18,000 youths (11,000 men and 7,000 girls) were sent from Slovenia for labor in Germany within the first year and a half of German occupation. Boris Furlan, on the basis of alleged underground reports, gives 28,000 as the figure.

The number of Yugoslav workers (Serb, Croat, and Slovene together) in Germany was placed by the Office of War Information in its recently published study, The Nazi Slave Labor Society at 135,000. This is almost certainly an underestimate. Nevertheless, despite the ruthlessness of German pressure, Yugoslavia as a whole, with 15,703,000 inhabitants in 1939, has given to the Reich a much lower percentage of laborers than the Polish Government General with 11,485,000 inhabitants 1/ of which 1,170,000 workers were sent to Germany. 2/

7. Croat and Slovene Soldiers Abroad. The Berne correspondent of the Stockholm Ny Dag reported on 4 April 1943 that the Pavelich government was delivering to the Reich not only large numbers of workers for forced labor, but also important contingents of recruits for the German army. There were then about 9,000 Croat recruits in a training camp in Stockerau, near Vienna. A similar camp was situated at Bruck-am-Leitha in Austria. According to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of 13 April 1943, small Croat units had been incorporated into the Italian army and had participated in the battles on the eastern front and in Africa; and "further Croat units in German uniform with the Croat state escutcheon on the right sleeve will go into battle."

Recently, Germany introduced conscription in Slovenia, and thousands of young Slovenes were thus forced into the German army. Their number can not be established. 3/ The Marburger Zeitung of 2 April 1943 reported that many recruits from Lower Styria left Maribor on 1 April.

1/ The German New Order in Poland, London 1941, p. 10.

2/ Deutsche Ukraine Zeitung 14 March 1943.

3/ Contemporary Review, London, February 1943.

D. Movement of Population into Yugoslavia

1. Colonization of "Repatriated" German and Hungarian Folk-groups. The Koelnische Zeitung of 22 January 1943 reported that Germans from the Southern Tyrol, Bukovina, and Bessarabia were being settled in Lower Styria. But neither their number, nor the precise places of their settlement was revealed. On 25 November 1942 the Tagespost (Graz) reported that Volksdeutsche from Southern Bukovina, who were evacuated in November 1940, were being settled in the district of Ptuj, Lower Styria.

Numerous Magyars repatriated from abroad have been settled in the Hungarian annexed Backa, from which tens of thousands of Serbs and Slovenes have been expelled. Among them were 15,593 (3,906 families) Szeklers from Russian-incorporated Northern Bukovina, repatriated in June 1941; and 1631 (408 families) Magyars from Rumanian Moldavia repatriated during the period from March to September 1942. Including the 1,552 Magyars from Croatia who by the end of 1942 were already in Backa, the total number of Hungarians in that region was increased by 18,776, thus raising the Magyar element by 6 percent. 1/

2. Reichsdeutsche in Yugoslavia. a. Civilians. Apart from the German army, there are in the German-occupied territory of Yugoslavia numerous civilians and official employees as well as technical advisers employed in the Todt Organization. Furthermore, according to the Deutsche Volkswirtschaft of July 1942, "Southeastern Europe is already covered with a network of German firms, especially those from Bremen and Hamburg, which have established branches in Serbia, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey, and have organized a vast exchange of goods between these countries and Germany."

These commercial employees nevertheless could hardly constitute a substantial number, since all the retail trade has remained in the hands of local merchants.

b. Reichsdeutsche Evacuated from Bombed Areas in Germany. There are no actual figures available on the number of Reichsdeutsche evacuated to Yugoslavia, but recent indications are that their total has greatly increased. According to a London dispatch in the New York Times of 27 May 1943, "Germany is being compelled to disperse her industries more and more to southeastern Europe" and there are in Yugoslavia "new airplane factories turning out principally fighter planes...." Many workers, particularly skilled laborers for these factories must necessarily have come from the Reich. The same article speaks of an "acute housing shortage because of the increasing concentration of industry in southeastern Europe."

In an article entitled "Germany' Fighting War of Man-Hours" in the New York Times of 21 May 1943, Hanson Baldwin states that "The bombings have helped to contribute to transportation

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1/ Pester Lloyd, 6 January 1943

shortages on land and sea and this in turn has added to the need for more manpower.

"Factories are being removed to or new factories are being opened in Slovenia, Croatia, and Hungary...."

c. Italians into Yugoslavia

(No data available)

E. Movements of Population from One Part of Yugoslavia to Another.

1. Serbia Proper. A Yugoslav report communicated in November 1942 to the International Labor Office by Mr. Franc Snoj, Yugoslav Minister of State, contained a statement that "thousands of Serbs were forced to leave smaller towns and villages where life was insecure in view of irresponsible acts of forces of occupation and their helpers and of general conditions and have moved into larger cities; it is also known that the Serbian town of Nish has accepted many thousands of political refugees" (probably from German or Hungarian-incorporated areas). It must also be noted that the Yugoslav Consulate General in Jerusalem stated that "about 100,000 Serbs of Serbia proper have had to shift from one area to another." 1/ These movements have occurred withing the boundaries of Serbia proper.

On the other hand, large numbers of Serbs from other parts of dismembered Yugoslavia were deported to Old Serbia or took refuge there.

a. An official News Agency dispatch from Zagreb dated 13 August 1941 quoted Ante Pavelich as declaring that he intended to deport 250,000 of the total 1,500,000 Serbs living in Croatia to Serb areas: 2/ There is no precise information as to the number of Serbs actually evacuated. The Nation und Staat of June 1942 speaks of an unascertained number of Serbs from Croatia who emigrated to Serbia; most were Serbs who settled in Croatia after 1918. Their property was turned over to the state for internal colonization. Yugoslav sources estimate at 250,000 the number of Serbs and Yugoslav-minded Croats who were forced to flee to Serbia and Italian-held areas. 3/ This figure may appear incredible. It is, however, necessary to take into account the terror practiced by the Croat Ustashi against the Serb population, as well as the fact that the villages and homes left behind by the fleeing Serbs were more than sufficient to harbor the 70,000 Croats repatriated from Old Serbia and the Banat.

b. Immediately after the German occupation of Slovenia, between 13 and 25 June, and after a short pause, again in the second and third weeks of July 1941, some 60,000 Slovenes, mostly the intelligentsia, who were economically better off, and the clergy from the districts of Maribor, Celje, Ljutomer, Ptuj, and the Savinja valley were deported across the border. Of this number, 26,000 were brought to Serbia. 4/ In Serbia, they were for the most part moved to already starving areas inhabited by an Orthodox population. According to Yugoslav government circles, the Germans expected that the influx of this Catholic element would incite the rancor of the local population; however, these calculations seem to have miscarried. The deported

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1/ New York Times, 2 December 1941.

2/ World Telegram, 13 August 1941.

3/ Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the questionnaire of the International Labor Office.

4/ Ibid.

Slovenes were well received by the Serb population, and many of them have joined the guerrillas. 1/ Deportations to Serbia were therefore stopped. Moreover, the evacuation had been carried out so hastily that the German authorities in Serbia and Croatia were unprepared, and were obliged to send many deportees to the Italian-held Ljubljana province. 2/

c. In the South Serbian districts held by Bulgaria, a decree was issued providing that all Yugoslav citizens who had settled there after 1 December 1918 were to return to their native homes. Under this decree, some 120,000 Serbs were transferred to Serbia proper. 3/ As a result of this deportation, about 160,000 acres of "unclaimed land" in Macedonia were taken over in 1942 by the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture; two-thirds of this land was turned over to Bulgarian settlers. 4/ Their number is not known at this time. A Cabinet decree gave former Yugoslav citizens living in Bulgaria the choice of accepting Bulgarian citizenship or leaving the country by November 1943. 5/

d. In the Hungarian-held Yugoslav areas of Prekomurje and Mudjurmurje, as well as the territories of Backa and Baranja (Vojvodina) immediately after the entry of the Hungarian troops a decree was issued which ordered all citizens of Yugoslav nationality who had settled in this area after 1 December 1918, to leave the country within three days. Many of the urban inhabitants fled to Serbia. 6/ It was reported that some 60,000 people left the Backa region alone, among them large numbers of army volunteers of World War I. This estimate of 60,000 is almost certainly greatly exaggerated, and is therefore not included in our tables.

On 28 May 1943 the M.T.I. reported that a recent census of refugees now in Serbia registered 72,524 refugee families. 7/ As an average family consists of 5 members, the total number of refugees would amount to some 362,000. This figure is in full accordance with the available data on the number of refugees and deportees from other parts of Yugoslavia to Serbia.

Refugees and deportees from Axis-annexed areas or from various parts of Serbia itself represent a grave problem for the impoverished territory of Old Serbia. Novo Vreme of 4 April 1943 reported that the Refugee Commission is undertaking revision of residence permits of all refugees in the Belgrade district.

1/ Boris Furlan: l.c. p. 16.

2/ Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the International Labor Office.

3/ Atrocities and Transfer.

4/ Transocean dispatch - 16 January 1943.

5/ Donauzeitung 21 March 1943.

6/ Atrocities and Transfer.

7/ News Digest, 1 June 1943.

2. Croatia. a. The Pavelich government undertook a large-scale repatriation of Croats living in Serbia and Macedonia. By the end of July 1941, the number of Croats repatriated was estimated at 50,000. 1/ At the beginning of November of the same year, the Croat office for repatriation reported that 70,000 Croats had "come home" from Serbia and the Banat. 2/

b. Croatia also announced its intention of repatriating Croats living in Bulgaria. The number of the Croatian minority in Bulgaria is unknown. The data published by the Ustashi Statistical Office on Croats abroad, although it enumerates the small Croat groups in Africa (9,000) in Belgium and Holland (10,000) and in Central America (12,000) 3/, makes no mention of the Croats in Bulgaria. Nevertheless, the Croat Legation in Sofia announced in April 1942, that all Croats living in Bulgaria who intended to return to Croatia must register with the Legation. 4/ There is no information as to the result of this projected repatriation.

c. By virtue of a special agreement with the Reich, all Croat prisoners of war interned in Germany or in other countries were permitted to return home. 1/

d. Some 30,000 of the 60,000 Slovenes deported by the German authorities (see p. 134) were sent to Croatia.

e. Sporadic information in the foreign and Croat press indicates that guerrilla activities have resulted in considerable displacement of the population within Croatia. Pester Lloyd, as early as 18 December 1942 reported that 2,000 refugees from Stolac and its vicinity had found refuge mainly in the district of Hrvatska Dubica. On 14 March 1943 Osvit, (Sarajevo) spoke of 5,000 refugees from Herzegovina in the same district. Nova Doba (Banjaluka) of 13 March 1943 related that in order to combat epidemic diseases, the Croat authorities were prohibiting refugees to travel from one place to another in the territory of the Velika Zupa of Sana Luka. Hrvatski Narod of 10 April 1943 reported that 400 refugees had been sent from Sinj to the fertile territories of Croatia and that over 350 refugee children had found asylum at Makarska as "there was no room for them in Sinje, in view of the large number of refugees already there." Nova Doba of 5 May 1943, wrote that refugees had left Banyaluka and returned to their native districts of Kljuc and Sana.

f. The population of Zagreb has grown tremendoulsy. Before the creation of "independent" Croatia, there were some 230,000 inhabitants in Zagreb. The Bruesseler Zeitung of 30 July 1942 placed the population of Zagreb at 300,000 and Novo Hrvatska of 15 October 1942 at 350,000. Werner, the mayor of Zagreb, in an interview in Novo Hrvatska of the same date explained that this tremendous increase in population over a short period of eighteen months was caused by the influx of new

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1/ Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 23 July 1941.

2/ Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 3 November 1941.

3/ Bukarester Tageblatt, 22 January 1943.

4/ Angriff, 28 April 1942.

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state officials, their families and refugees from the areas endangered by Serb partisans. Werner emphasized that many people have migrated to Zagreb unnecessarily, and that, in view of the difficulties caused by over-population, steps would be taken to remove the superfluous population.

g. The Croat government is conducting a large-scale resettlement of Croats from the more densely populated to less populated areas of the country. A Colonization Institute in Zagreb, functioning under the Department of Agriculture, is in charge of administering this migration. During the first year of its existence, the Colonization Institute organized the settlement of 50,000 persons on large areas of arable land in Northern Croatia. It is not known where these settlers came from nor on whose land they were settled. However, as the Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien of 3 October 1942 stated that the Croats settled in the two hundred new colonies received from the State not only cheap land, but also farming implements, dwellings and farm buildings, other necessities and even livestock, it seems entirely probable that these farms were confiscated from the deported Serb peasants.

3. To the German-held Area. The loss of some 120,000 deported inhabitants in the German-incorporated Slovenia was hardly balanced by the gain of 13,500 Gottschee Germans evacuated from Italian-held Ljubljana province. 1/ They were settled in the strategically important districts of Brezice and Krsko. These districts, from which the Slovenes had already been deported, are situated only twenty miles from the German-Croatian and German-Italian border. The Germans were given large farms; three former homesteads were combined to make one new German farm, which comprised fifteen hectares of tilled soil, a forest, and a vineyard. Other groups of Germans repatriated from the Southern Tyrol, Bukovina, and Bessarabia do not number more than a few thousand. Thus the population of these districts has substantially diminished. 2/

4. To the Italian-held Area. a. At the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 thousands of Slovenes fled from German-occupied Yugoslavia to the Italian-held province of Ljubljana. Some 10,000 of them registered with the Red Cross in Ljubljana 3/ and, according to the Yugoslav Information Center, there were thousands more scattered throughout the province. As early as 20 June 1941 the German Suedost Ekonomist wrote that emigration of "persons from the Drava Banat" had caused the unemployment of 5,000 in the town of Ljubljana. According to the Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien of 7 April 1943 the Varazdin police had ordered all persons originating from former Slovenia and living in Varazdin to register.

1/ Frankfurter Zeitung, 4 April 1943.

2/ Boris Furlan, l.c. p. 19.

3/ A reply of the American Red Cross to International Labor Office Questionnaire.

b. Some 4,000 out of 60,000 Slovenes deported from German-held Slovenia in June-July 1941 were sent to the Italian-occupied area.

c. Some 3,000 Croat Jews succeeded in escaping to the Italian-occupied area. 1/ (See page 119).

d. All real estate, land and houses in Kocevje, evacuated by the Germans, is now the property of Emonia, a government-controlled corporation which intends to sell this property to new Italian settlers. 2/ As yet, the Italians have not succeeded in colonizing the occupied Yugoslav areas. Only Italian public officials and functionaries have poured into the country. 3/

5. To the Hungarian-held area. a. According to the Yugoslav Information Center, groups of Slovenes from German-incorporated Lower Styria sought refuge across the river Mura in Hungarian-held Yugoslav territory. The Hungarian administration, however, did not permit them to remain in this region, and deported them to Croatia or into the interior of Hungary.

b. The situation of the Serbs in Croatia is so desperate that many have attempted to escape into the neighboring Hungarian territories where the lot of the Serb population is but little better. The Hungarian newspaper Reggeli Ujsag of 28 April 1943, appearing in Novi Sad, reported that Hungarian gendarmes had arrested two Serbs of Srem in the district of Bacaujfalu, for smuggling Croatian Serbs into Hungary. They had received 5,000 to 6,000 dinars for each person smuggled across. The extent of this illegal migration connot be determined.

c. On 13 May 1941, a Budapest dispatch in the New York Times stated that the Hungarian government had decided to repatriate all Hungarian residents in Belgrade and that Hungarian diplomatic officials in Belgrade had been instructed to take the necessary steps. There is no information as to the number of Magyars thus repatriated.

d. By the end of 1942, the Hungarian government had repatriated to the former Yugoslav province of Backa 395 Hungarian families comprising 1,552 persons from the four Bosnian villages of Gunja, Vucjack, Brcko and Bjelina. 4/ The increased activities of the Yugoslav partisans have caused the continued evacuation of Hungarians from Croatia in 1943. Reggeli Ujsag of 1 May 1943 relates that the situation of Hungarians living in the Syrmian forests has become desperate.

1/ Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the International Labor Office.

2/ Slovenec, (Ljubljana) 4 April 1943.

3/ Furlan, l.c. p. 19.

4/ Report of the Hungarian correspondent of the International Labor Office, 5 December 1942. See also Pester Lloyd 6 January 1943.

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It points out that while the German and Croat populations are protected by the Croat authorities, and the armed organization of the German folk-group, "the Hungarians have neither arms nor any other means of defense. In addition, the young Hungarians able to bear arms have been conscripted into the Croat militia (Domobran) and are bleeding elsewhere in Bosnia while their families at home are left entirely at the mercy of the partisans." Reggeli Ujsag reports attacks against the communities of Maradik and Gladnos Puszta. The entire Croat and German population from the latter were evacuated but the Serbs and 900 Hungarians were left behind. In an earlier issue (16 April 1943) the same newspaper reported that the Hungarians living in the Kutina district near Sisak were driven by partisans into the neighboring forests while their houses were set afire. A search organized later by the Hungarian Association resulted in the rescue of 102 Hungarians who were sheltered in Stari Jankovci and Cakovee. However those saved represent only a fraction of the number driven into the forests. These incidents bear out the Lahti radio which, on 9 May 1943, broadcast a Zagreb report to Finland stating that on account of the continued activities of the guerrillas, many Hungarian families resident in Croatia have decided to move to Hungary and that so far 1,500 Hungarians, chiefly peasants, have emigrated to Hungary. It is difficult to establish to what extent this emigration has affected the number of Hungarians in Croatia, in the light of the contradictory data on the number of Hungarians in Croatia. The Hungarian Premier announcing the projected repatriation of Hungarians living scattered in neighboring countries spoke of 100,000 to 120,000 Hungarians in Croatia. The Bruesseler Zeitung of 30 July 1942 places the number of Hungarians in the New Croat State at 70,000.

IV. APPENDICES

TABLE 16. MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION FROM ONE PART OF YUGOSLAVIA TO ANOTHER

From			To
Serbia proper	70,000	repatriated Croats	Croatia
Croatia	250,000	Serb and Croat refugees	Serbia proper and Italian-held area
Croatia	3,000	Jews	Italian-held area and Italy
German-annexed Slovenia	60,000	expelled Slovenes	Serbia, Croatia and Italian-held area
German-annexed Slovenia	20,000	Slovene refugees	Italian-held area
German-annexed Slovenia	undetermined number	Slovene refugees	Hungarian-annexed area
Hungarian-annexed area	undetermined number	Serb refugees and deportees	Serbia proper
Italian-held area	13,500	Kocevje Germans	German-annexed Slovenia
Bulgarian-held area	120,000	Serbs	Serbia proper

APPENDIX I.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS TO PART III

The following data is to be inserted in the Report on Yugoslavia as indicated:

Deportation of Jews (section C4 pp.150-153)

The Yugoslav Jewish Representative Committee in New York received a report via Palestine which stated that at the end of May 1943 about 400 Jews who were still living in Zagreb under the protection of Archbishop Stepinac were rounded up one night and sent to an unknown destination. It was believed that they were temporarily interned in a concentration camp and would later be deported to Poland.

According to the same source, all of the Jews in Bulgarian-held South Serbia, especially in the cities of Skoplje, Bitolj, and Stip, numbering about 6,000 had been deported to Poland by the end of May. 1/ Professor Salvadore of Columbia University quoting Italian sources stated that Jewish refugees who had fled to Italy had been ordered to settle in small towns in the Venezian Alps.

Prisoners of War (section C 5 pp.153-154)

Novo Vreme of 6 June 1943 reveals that a camp for prisoners of war containing 300 Serb officers is situated in Bogliacco (Italy) on the shores of Lake Garda.

Novo Hrvatska of 17 March 1943 reports that a total of 100,758 parcels had been sent by the Croat Red Cross to prisoners of war in Germany and Italy by the end of February 1943 and according to Novo Vreme of 18 March 1943, the Serb district of Morava alone has sent 70,000 parcels to prisoners of war.

Civilian Workers (section C 6, pp.155-163)

1. Serbs

It was suggested on pages 161 and 162 of this report on Yugoslavia that Yovanovich's statement on compulsory labor made in April contained indications that male Serbs drafted under the Nedich decree were subjected to compulsory labor outside their country. Recent information has confirmed this. At the end of May, the Belgrade Labor Service issued an exact list of regions and places where Belgrade inhabitants who had been conscripted for a four months period of Labor Service were working. The list included the following Serb Labor Camps in Germany:

1/ Data from the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

Location	Number of men
Bavaria	352
Vorarlberg	250
Bregenz	450
Pomerania	201
Franconia	200
Thuringia	332
Westphalia	270
Rhineland	79
Total	2,134

About 4,000 other Belgrade inhabitants were also working at forced labor. They were distributed as follows:

Location	Number of men
Bor (in Camp Berlin)	169
Kostolac on the Danube	204
Leskovac	201
Loznica	237
In the vicinity of Rakovica, Ralje, and Belipotok	about 800
Near Zagublica and around Belgrade 1/	an unascertained number

2. Croats

In reference to the 200,000 Croat workers in Yugoslavia according to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of 13 April 1943 (page 157 of Report) it has since come to our attention that the number of Croats from France and Belgium included in this figure could not have been considerable. According to statistics of the International Labor Office for 1930 (the year when the number of foreign workers in France and Belgium reached its peak) there were only 15,139 Croats in France and 8,501 in Belgium. Thus the number of Croat workers from France and Belgium could not have accounted to any great extent for the discrepancy between the 200,000 as given by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the estimates of 120,000 given on 31 December 1942 by the generally well informed Arbeiterzeitung (Schaffhausen) and of 135,000 at the end of 1942 according to an official statement in the Novo Hrvatska.

1/ Slovenec, Ljubljana, 25 May 1943.

It is very difficult to gauge to what extent the figure of 200,000 is inaccurate, as the exact period to which it refers is unknown. It is obvious however that this estimate is greatly influenced by the seasonal fluctuations accompanying agricultural work.

An estimate of 150,000 to 170,000 Croat workers in Germany in 1943 would correspond with the reported course of recruitment. However, there is no doubt that this number is constantly increasing.

Croatia (Section III 2 e, pp.36-37)

Further proof of the considerable displacement of the population within Croatia due to guerrilla activities is given by the Svenska Morgenbladet, Stockholm, of 15 March 1943. The paper quotes Zagreb press reports according to which 40,000 peasants together with their livestock and moveable properties had been removed from their homes by the partisans.

Following are the whereabouts of several refugee groups as reported by Osvit (Sarajevo) of 13 June 1943:

1. Some 1,500 refugees from Posavina are in Gracanica.

2. 400 orphans are being sheltered in private homes in the small town of Fesanj.

3. 300 Croat refugees in Brezi (Osvit of 20 June 1943).

The present trend is for refugees to return to their villages and towns, from which by now the partisans have been driven by German and Italian troops. The Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien of 28 May 1943 stated that the inhabitants of the "delivered" Veliki Zupa province of Hum had begun to return to the province. The Osijek municipality announced on 9 June that all the refugees on Osijek territory and its vicinity originating from the districts of Stolac, Capljina, Cacko, Nevesinje, Mostar and Ljubinje could safely return to these districts. 1/ There are indications that refugees from partisan-held regions are being settled in their new residences. Hrvatski Naro of 25 February 1943 reported that Caritas Organization had as of that date settled 6,400 refugees and poor children and that 1500 children from Gorski Kotar would be placed among families in the more peaceful districts.

1/ Hrvatski List 2 June 1943

APPENDIX II

GERMAN-CROAT AGREEMENT ON THE TRANSFER OF CROATS FROM LOWER STYRIA

The organized displacement of population in dismembered Yugoslavia has not been completed. The last transfer to be completely carried out took place during October-December 1942 and involved the removal of some twenty thousand Germans from Bosnia, which is now a part of the "Independent State of Croatia, to the Polish General Government. As a kind of a counterpart to this transfer of Germans, in September of the current year, the Reich and Croatia announced a new agreement by which an unspecified number of Croats, living in the German incorporated province of Lower Styria, were to be removed to Croatia proper. This agreement is in keeping with the Reich's plan to make of this province a "purely German country." Tens of thousands of the Slovenes in Lower Styria were simply deported or expelled. However, Germany's close relations with the Pavelich Government made such a procedure undesirable with regard to the Croats. Instead, the Reich settled their fate through an agreement with the Ustashi Government, which for its part is eager to continue its policy of repatriating Croats scattered throughout the former Yugoslav territory. The removal of almost two hundred thousand Serbs from Croatia was only partly compensated by the return of some seventy thousand Croats from Serbia proper. Thus an influx of new Croat resettlers must certainly be welcomed by the Pavelich Government.

The negotiations between the Reich and Croatia lasted almost two years. As early as 18 November 1941, six months after the occupation and dismemberment of Yugoslavia, the Tagespost (Graz) reported that an agreement had been reached between Uberreither, the Reichsstatthalter of Styria, and Chef der Ziviloerwaltung in Lower Styria, and the Croat Ambassador, Turina, concerning the repatriation of Croats living in Lower Styria. It was stressed that the agreement did not include "Jews and other people accused by the State Police." There are no indications as to the fulfillment of this agreement. The report of the Deutsche Umsiedlungs Treuhand Gesellschaft (DUT) for 1942, published early in the spring of 1943, only vaguely mentions an "agreement between the Reich and the Croat State on removal of Croats from Lower Styria-Krain." 1/ Any specific data concerning the agreement itself, or any practical steps toward its fulfillment, is lacking. It would seem that these reports of an actual agreement were premature, and that throughout 1941 and 1942 matters did not get beyond the negotiations stage. No further mention of Krain is available, and it would appear that Styria only has been considered up to the present.

These negotiations did not bring final results until August 1943. According to the Marburger Zeitung of 10 September 1943, the Verordnungsamtsblatt of the Chief of the Civil Administration in Lower Styria, published the full text of an agreement, signed on August 11th by the Reich and Croat Governments, regarding the transfer of Croats residing in Lower Styria. The following categories were affected:

1/ Voelkischer Beobachter, 4 April 1943.

a. Croat subjects, domiciled in the Independent Croat State on 14 April 1941 (date of proclamation of Croatia's independence), and actually residing in Lower Styria;

b. Croat Volkszugehoerige (ethnic Croats) irrespective of nationality (so-called Umsiedler) domiciled in Lower Styria.

The publication of the transfer agreement apparently caused much uneasiness among the Croat population. In an attempt to calm their fears, the Croat Institute of Colonization issued a long explanation of the agreement, asserting that "despite malicious reports, it was not a question of transferring the Croat population along the Croatian frontier, and people who spread such rumors should be reported to the authorities." The agreement is characterized as "referring exclusively to mutual relations between Croat and German citizens, as is usual between neighboring states in the interest of its /sic/ citizens." 1/ This explanation, however, is deliberately misleading. The agreement clearly speaks not only of "Croat subjects," but also of "Croat Volkszugehoerige, irrespective of nationality." It specifically mentions the districts of Ptuj (Pettari), Ljutomer (Luttenberg) and Celje (Cilli) as the areas from which the transfers are to take place.

Although the transfer is said to be purely voluntary, past experience indicates that the "Croat subjects" have no free choice in the matter. In a similar German-Italian agreement of 21 October 1939, concerning the transfer of Germans from the Italian South Tyrol, German citizens residing in this province had no right of option and were obliged to leave automatically. This would undoubtedly apply in the case of the Croats. On the other hand, Croat Volkszugehoerige in Lower Styria (who do not possess German citizenship which is only granted by decree, but have the special status of protected inhabitants) were permitted to choose. The Umsiedler were requested to submit a written decision within three months after the publication of the agreement. A special German-Croat Transfer Commission was to be established to decide upon the validity of the transfer declarations. Umsiedler were to lose their German nationality and acquire Croat nationality upon leaving the German-incorporated territory. Thus they were compelled to fulfill all obligations to the Reich, even after having filed their intention to leave, and would be free of these obligations only after having actually emigrated to Croatia.

Ample time (from eight to fifteen months after the publication of the agreement) was given to the Umsiedler who chose to emigrate. Those from the district of Ptuj and Ljutomer are to leave by 15 May 1944; from Celje by 31 August 1944; from other districts by 31 December 1944.

The transfer of the property of the Umsiedler was dealt with in great detail.

A previous agreement concluded between the Reich and Croatia, on 16 April 1943, covered the estates of Croat citizens situated in the German incorporated part of Yugoslavia.

1/ Hrvatski Narod, 6 October 1943.

Under the terms of this agreement, as of 16 April 1943, the real property of Croat citizens, situated on the German side of the Croat-German frontier, within an average zone of nine miles along this frontier, as well as property lying between the Sava and the German-Italian border (with certain local exceptions), passed into the hands of the German Reich. In the same manner the land of German citizens on the Croat side of the frontier became the property of the Croat State. In accordance with the agreement, on 5 June 1943 German authorities took possession of Croat property in the districts of Zemaljskih, Okruzja, Trbovlje (Trifail), and Brežice (Rann). On 1 December 1943 they are to take possession of the remaining property, with the exception of that situated in the area extending between the boundary of the old Croat Steiermark, and the present Croat-German frontier, from the Poshalitva brook to the eastern reach of the Drava. In the latter area the legal title of the land will also pass to Germany, but the former owners will remain the usufructuaries of the land until a year after the war. The agreement provided further that all Croat citizens thus losing their property, be compensated in kind, within the territory of Croatia, on the basis of assessment by a mixed Croat-German commission. They will be entitled to remove, free of customs duty and export restrictions, all their movable property, with the exception of farming equipment necessary to the maintenance and productivity of the evacuated estates. After the German authorities assume actual possession, existing bi-national certificates permitting the former Croat owners to cross the frontier, in order to visit their estates, will lose their validity, and bi-national rights of way leading to properties will be closed. 1/

The question of the property of Umsiedler was settled in a similar manner by an agreement of 11 August 1943. They too, will be permitted to take with them all their movable belongings. However, seed and fodder strictly necessary to the German economy, machines, implements, cattle and horses, are not included. Practically, this means that the Croat peasants will be allowed to take along only their clothing and household goods. All the agricultural inventory of their farms must remain, so that they will have to move to Croatia without the tools necessary for the carrying on of agricultural work. With regard to their real estate holdings, the agreement provided that this land be taken over for the Reich Government, by the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of Germanism, as partial compensation for the property left behind in Croatia by German Umsiedler from Bosnia, who had been transferred to the Lublin area in the General Government. The previously mentioned statement of the Croat Institute of Colonization, assured the prospective transferees that "they will obtain the property of Germans who are returning to the Fatherland."

There is no information as to the number of people involved in this new transfer. 2/ The extent of the transfer will not be known until November, when the three months period, designated for the submitting of written declarations by the Croat Volkszugehoerige, expires.

1/ Nova Hrvatska, 7 July 1943. Hrvatski Narod, 30 Sept. 1943.

2/ According to the St. Galler Tageblatt of 28 January 1943, there are 49,000 Croats in Greater Germany. This number includes the Croats of German-annexed Slovenia.

The Croat Institute for Colonization accuses "enemy propaganda" of having "spread panic among the people" by reminding them of stories of the past "forced transfers of populations, which have never proved true." Nevertheless previous German-organized or sponsored population transfers justify the assumption that ninety to ninety-five percent of all Croats living in Lower Styria will not dare but to opt for resettlement.

There is no precise data available as to the economic structure of the prospective transferees. But from the special emphasis in the text of the agreement, on questions connected with real estate and farming implements, it may be deduced that the overwhelming majority of people involved are peasants.

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NOTATION: As for location of districts (Srez), see back of Map No. II.

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